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A Survey of Spousal Violence Against Women in Kentucky

Study No. 792701
conducted for Kentucky Commission on Women

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by

Mark A. Schulman

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Dr. Richard Gelles, University of Rhode Island, served as a consultant to Louis Harris and Associates on this project.

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SUMMARY

This survey of a representative sample of 1,793 Kentucky women who are married or living with a male partner sought to gauge the amount and nature of physical violence and abuse against spouses occurring behind the closed doors of Kentucky households.

The Reality of Spousal Violence

The survey's most striking finding is that far from being uncommon and rare, fully 1 in 10 (10%) female partners experienced some degree of spousal violence by their partners in the past 12 months. This translates into more than 80,000 Kentucky women being victimized by their spouses in the past 12 months.

The problem appears even more widespread if one considers the findings when women are asked if they have ever experienced physical violence from their spouses: 21% or over 169,000 married Kentucky women report having experienced at least one incident of spousal violence at some time.

Also striking are the figures for violence in its most severe forms, such as when a woman is beaten by her partner or he uses a knife or gun. These show that 4.1% of female partners have experienced these most severe forms of violence in the past 12 months, and that 8.7% have experienced them at some time or other.

- These percentages indicate that more than 33,000 Kentucky women in the past 12 months -- more people than the population of Frankfort, Kentucky -- and almost 70,000 Kentucky women at some time, have been the victims of severe violence at the hands of their spouses.

Overall, violence looms as a greater threat inside the home than outside. The survey asked these women if they were victimized outside their homes in the past year by an assault or a sexual assault. Only 2% report they were victims of assault or attempted assault in the past 12 months. Fewer than 1% indicate they were victims of sexual assault or attempted sexual assault in this same time period.

The collective portrait of the abusive and violence-prone family is hardly distinguishable from the profile of the average family on the street. While there is some tendency for these families to be urban, young, and nonwhite, violence-prone families are found across the broad social spectrum -- middle class and lower class, nonwhite and white, urban and rural. Income levels, per se, hardly predict family violence, while school dropouts are less violence-prone than those who have attended high school.

- Among lower income women 11% report some incident of spousal violence in the past 12 months, compared to 10% of women with family incomes of between \$15,000 and \$24,999, and 8% of women with family incomes of \$25,000 or above.

The Violence Subculture

Family violence begets family violence. It appears to be a product of a family violence subculture that may extend even through several generations of the family: parents-to-sibling, father-to-mother, mother-to-father, husband-to-wife, wife-to-husband. Women who experienced family violence as children are about one-third more likely to experience it in their marriages than women who did not. It should be cautioned, however, that one puzzle piece missing here, and beyond the scope of the study, is

the male spouse's psychological and social profile.

After Violence: What?

To whom do victimized wives turn? Many (43%), of course, turn to no one, not even friends or relations, either not knowing where to turn or hoping the violence will stop, which it usually does not.

One infrequent reaction is to call the police. Police were called in 9% of incidents reported here, which, retranslated, means the police are notified in less than 1 in 10 cases of spousal violence. Even for the most severe forms of violence, only 17% of the cases are reported to the police. Low reporting by victims and lack of consistent official reporting procedures by police shroud the problem from public view. Incidents involving nonwhite women are more than twice as likely to be reported to the police as incidents involving white women, 18% to 8%. The source of the myth that spousal violence occurs only in poor or minority households is herein exposed. Family violence, for outward appearances, seems to be a problem on society's periphery mainly because incidents involving low income and low education women get reported to police much more frequently than those involving the middle class and the better educated. Yet data on actual incidence of spousal violence indicate no significant differences among income and education groups. The poor become part of the official police record; the middle class conceals its family violence from public and official view.

Also critical to asserting independence from a violent husband is the woman's occupational status. Women in professional and managerial

positions are almost 3 times as likely (21%) to report an incident of spousal violence to the police as non-working women (8%) and women with blue collar jobs (7%), and over 10 times as likely to report an incident as clerical workers (2%). Housewives and women in lower income and more traditionally female occupations apparently have fewer options and fewer places to run once the police are involved and the incident escalates outside the home.

The victimized women's evaluation of their treatment by police is mixed. Women who have been victims of spousal violence express satisfaction with police treatment in almost two-thirds (64%) of cases. However, they are dissatisfied with 34% of these police contacts.

- Dissatisfaction is reported in well over half (62%) of the cases in urban areas, while ratings of police treatment are significantly more positive in suburban areas (only 12% dissatisfied) and town/rural areas (25% dissatisfied).

Where else do women turn? In 43% of cases they turn to no one. Where they do seek someone to talk to about their problem, they turn most often to another family member (61% of cases in which they turn to someone) or a friend (49%). Among other sources, they seek out a minister in 14% of these cases, a psychologist in 11%, a marriage counselor in 4%, and a social worker in 4%.

Some demographic differences emerge on the question of to whom women turn to talk about incidents of spousal violence. Virtually all groups, in incidents where they do seek out another person, most often turn to another family member and/or a friend.

- Women of higher income (\$25,000 or more) or education (at least some college) seek out a minister less frequently than do women with less education and lower income. Women with a college education did not report a single incident in this survey in which they sought a social worker. By contrast, a social worker was sought in 11% of incidents involving women with less than a high school education.

The victimized spouse in Kentucky has few places to turn for assistance, whether she be white or nonwhite, middle class or poor, with children or without children. A wide gap exists between the services and treatment victims of spousal violence received and the services they would like to have received:

- In more than 1 in 3 (34%) cases, these women would have liked to receive counseling, but received it in only 5% of cases.
- In 26% of cases, women with children would have liked child care available, yet they received it in only 1% of cases.
- In 27% of cases, these women would have liked to receive legal aid, while it was provided in only 2% of cases.
- Emergency shelter would have been welcome in 25% of cases, yet was provided in only 2%.

Thus, while the spousal violence problem is much broader than conventional wisdom indicates, the problem has been shrouded by infrequent reporting to police and other officials, thereby limiting the State of Kentucky's perceived need to address it.

I. THE SURVEY

This survey, conducted between March 27 and April 19, 1979, among a representative sample of 1,793 Kentucky women who are married or living with a male partner, sought to separate myth from reality by gauging the amount of physical violence against women which occurs behind the closed doors of Kentucky households.

Spousal violence, as defined here, refers to acts reported by respondents in which a woman's spouse:

- Threw something at her;
- Pushed, grabbed, or shoved her;
- Slapped her;
- Kicked, bit, or hit her with his fist;
- Hit her or tried to hit her with something;
- Beat her up;
- Threatened her with a knife or gun;
- Used a knife or fired a gun.

The most severe forms of spousal violence constitute spousal abuse. Abuse, as defined here, includes only those incidence where a woman's spouse: kicked, bit, or hit her with his fist; hit her or tried to hit her with something; beat her up; threatened her with a knife or gun; or used a knife or fired a gun. While any of the forms of violence may result in considerable physical harm, the items in the abuse category are more extreme and would result in the greatest physical damage to the victim. The analysis concentrates on the whole range of violence, but, where appropriate, incidents of abuse are separated out for special attention.

Spousal violence has not only traditionally been swept under the rug as a topic of concern to political and social leaders, but also represents a taboo topic which family members discuss only reluctantly. The family is a private institution. Even the legal system draws a line around the family by declaring that one spouse cannot be compelled to testify against the other. Family interaction takes place "behind closed doors, out of sight of neighbors, friends, and social scientists."¹ More than 40 of the 50 states have laws on the books that prevent a wife from filing a rape charge against her husband. The family's intimate nature tends to produce strong pressure against discussing family matters with outsiders or seeking assistance from persons outside the family unit such as police, counselors, clergy, lawyers, and so forth.

Methods Employed

Conflict Tactics Scale: At the heart of this measure of spousal violence is the Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS), developed by Dr. Murray A. Straus, University of New Hampshire, and Dr. Richard J. Gelles, University of Rhode Island.² Underlying the scale is an assumption that conflict of interests is an inevitable part of all human association, including the family. The term "conflict," used in the broad sense, applies even to such pedestrian circumstances as disagreements over which television program to watch or where to go on vacation. What differentiates "high conflict families" is not the existence of conflict, but rather unsatisfactory modes of managing and resolving the conflicts inherent in every family.

The Conflict Tactics Scale applied in this study consisted of a list of actions that a family member might take in a conflict with another member. Three general modes of dealing with conflict were covered:

- The use of rational discussion, argument, and reasoning -- an intellectual approach to the dispute;
- The use of verbal and non-verbal acts which symbolically hurt the other, or threaten to hurt the other;
- The use of physical force against the other person as a means of resolving the conflict.

The items started with those low in coerciveness and high in social acceptability (such as "discussing an issue calmly") and gradually became more coercive and aggressive (such as "slapped you," "beat you up," and "used a knife or fired a gun"). Respondents were asked the number of times each action occurred during the past year, ranging from "never" to "more than 20 times."

The most severe violence items, ranging from being kicked or hit with a fist through being threatened or attacked with a knife or a gun, are considered "abusive" incidents in this report. Women suffering the most abusive acts of violence are considered "battered wives."

THE CONFLICT TACTICS SCALE

Discussed an issue calmly

Got information to back up his side of things

Brought in or tried to bring in someone to help settle things

Insulted you or swore at you

Sulked or refused to talk about an issue

Stomped out of the room or house or yard

Cried

Did or said something to spite you

Threatened to hit you or throw something at you

Threw or smashed or hit or kicked something

Threw something at you

Pushed, grabbed, or shoved you

Slapped you

Kicked, bit, or hit you with a fist

Hit or tried to hit you with something

Beat you up

Threatened you with a knife or gun

Used a knife or fired a gun

} Violence
Items

} Abuse
Items

Acceptability to respondents: Despite the sensitive subject matter, Louis Harris and Associates encountered high acceptability of the survey instrument. The total refusal rate for the entire survey was a scant 9% of eligible contacts -- an unusually low refusal rate for any survey, even on less sensitive subjects. The reasons for the survey's success are to be found in the questionnaire design, the unusually high quality of the survey administration, and strict supervision of the interviewers. The questionnaire, in general, and the Conflict Tactics Scale, in particular, were presented with the reassurance that disagreements between family members are not uncommon, and that different families resolve these conflicts in different ways.

Following the method devised by Straus and Gelles, the items on the scale started with conflict tactics which most respondents find socially acceptable and then gradually increased in coerciveness and social unacceptability. Respondents were thus eased into the topic area. Again as specified by the Straus and Gelles method, respondents were first administered the Conflict Tactics Scale with reference to parent-to-child relationships with their own parents while growing up. As Straus notes, the use of physical force between family members is considered most legitimate in the parental role and in parental discipline. Also, having responded to the Conflict Tactics Scale in the parent-to-child context, respondents could be expected to feel less reluctant to answer questions about their spouses hitting or slapping them.

Careful selection of interviewers and close monitoring of interview administration kept the refusal rate low. All interviewing was conducted at Louis Harris and Associates' telephone interviewing facilities

in New York City. The Harris firm carefully selected 20 of their ablest female interviewers to work on this study for its entire duration. Interviewers were selected on the basis of their experience in telephone survey work, their ability to establish a relationship of trust with respondents, their sensitivity to the topic under study, and their experience in working on previous studies of a sensitive nature.

All interviewers were extensively trained by Harris project directors and telephone supervisors, and all participated in a large-scale pilot study immediately prior to the actual survey administration. Interviewers were trained to be sensitive to respondent reluctance to speak, and to make an appointment to call back if the respondent indicated, even obliquely, that she was not free to talk at the time of initial contact, perhaps because someone else -- a friend or her husband -- was in the room at the time of first contact, or perhaps because she was psychologically not prepared at that time to respond candidly to the interviewer. In any case, 18% of all completed interviews resulted from such recontact at another time.

Several senior interviewers and two supervisors were designated as "refusal converters." They recontacted each potential respondent who initially refused to be interviewed in an attempt to elicit her cooperation. The callback was attempted during a time period other than that in which the initial contact was made -- in the event that the presence of a husband or friend may have inhibited the respondent during the initial contact. The likelihood of that person being present during a different part of the day diminishes considerably.

Note on Tables

It should be noted that percentages in tables may not always add to 100% because of rounding or the acceptance of multiple responses.

II. SPOUSAL VIOLENCE: REALITY VS. MYTH

To what extent is spousal violence against women a problem in Kentucky? Far from being uncommon and rare, fully 1 in 10 (10%) of female spouses experienced some degree of physical violence from their partners in the past 12 months. This translates into more than 80,000 Kentucky women being victimized in the past 12 months. The problem appears even more widespread if one considers the findings when women are asked if they were ever the victims of spousal violence: 21% or over 169,000 married Kentucky women report having experienced at least one incident of spousal violence at some time.

To narrow the focus and examine the incidence of severe physical abuse:

- 4.1% of married Kentucky women specifically report being kicked, bit, or hit with a fist, being hit with an object, being beaten up, being threatened with a knife or gun, or having a knife or gun used against them by their spouse in the past 12 months. This means over 33,000 women -- more than the total male and female population of Frankfort, Kentucky -- were severely abused by their spouse in the past 12 months.
- When asked whether their spouses ever severely abused them, a striking 8.7% of married women in Kentucky, or almost 70,000 women, reported having experienced such abuse at some time.

The detailed breakdown of spousal violence appears below. The most prevalent forms of spousal violence shown here -- in terms of types of incidents that have ever been experienced by these women -- are being pushed, grabbed, or shoved -- reported by 16.4% -- and being slapped -- reported by 12.3%. Almost 1 in 20 married women (4.5%) report having been beaten up by their spouses at some time. At the extreme end of the abuse scale, 2.6% report having been threatened with a knife or a gun by their spouse at some time

and 0.6% report having been actually victimized by a knife or gun wielded by their spouse.

Observation:

These striking findings obviously put to rest the notion that if spousal violence is not publicly acknowledged it does not exist. Over 1 in 5 Kentucky women have been victimized by some violent act by their spouse at some time, while almost 9% have experienced severe abuse. If one acknowledges a tendency for underreporting, even in this survey, the problem looms as a formidable one for Kentucky and the nation.

Q.23,24

Table 1

TOTAL INCIDENCE OF VIOLENCE BY HUSBAND/PARTNER: SUMMARY

Q.: And what about your husband/partner? Tell me how many times he did the following in the past 12 months?

Q.: Was there ever an occasion when your husband/partner did the following?

	<u>Last 12 Months</u> %	<u>Ever</u> %
<u>Threw something at you</u>		
(Number of respondents)	(1,793)	(1,793)
Yes	2.9	6.0
No	96.8	92.6
Not sure	0.4	1.2
<u>Pushed, grabbed, or shoved you</u>		
(Number of respondents)	(1,792)	(1,792)
Yes	8.5	16.4
No	91.4	82.4
Not sure	0.2	0.9
<u>Slapped you</u>		
(Number of respondents)	(1,788)	(1,788)
Yes	4.8	12.3
No	94.9	86.5
Not sure	0.3	1.1
<u>Kicked, bit, or hit you with a fist</u>		
(Number of respondents)	(1,789)	(1,789)
Yes	1.4	5.6
No	97.6	93.5
Not sure	0.1	0.7
<u>Hit or tried to hit you with something</u>		
(Number of respondents)	(1,790)	(1,790)
Yes	2.2	5.2
No	97.5	93.7
Not sure	0.3	1.0
<u>Beat you up</u>		
(Number of respondents)	(1,789)	(1,789)
Yes	1.8	4.5
No	98.0	94.5
Not sure	0.1	6.7
<u>Threatened you with a knife or gun</u>		
(Number of respondents)	(1,793)	(1,793)
Yes	1.4	2.6
No	98.5	96.4
Not sure	0.1	0.8
<u>Used a knife or fired a gun</u>		
(Number of respondents)	(1,787)	(1,787)
Yes	0.4	0.6
No	99.6	98.1
Not sure	0.1	0.9

To put the problem in a comparative perspective, the survey also asked these women if they were victimized outside their homes in the past year by an assault or a sexual assault. Only 2% report they were victims of assault or attempted assault in the past 12 months. Fewer than 1% indicate they were victims of sexual assault or attempted sexual assault in this same time period.

Observation:

In comparative perspective, the likelihood of abuse or violence at home for married Kentucky women appears greater than it is outside the home.

Table 2

COMPARISON TABLE:
REPORTED VICTIMIZATION IN PAST 12 MONTHS

Spousal violence	10%
Spousal abuse	4%
Assault or attempted assault	2%
Sexual assault, actual or attempted	1%

Family Characteristics: Who is Violent?

What kinds of families experience family violence? Popular wisdom says that to the extent family violence exists, it is pretty much confined to the lower class and those on society's fringes. Nationally, according to Gelles, the largest proportion of people identified by public agencies as engaging in violence against their children or wives are poor, black, Spanish-speaking, or unemployed.

This survey of 1,793 Kentucky women makes clear that spousal violence and abuse, contrary to myth, are not confined to those "down and out," but are found at every societal level. The survey does reveal that the highest levels of spousal violence are found among nonwhites, urban families, and younger families. More than 1 in 5 nonwhite women (23%) indicate some degree of spousal violence in the past year, compared to 9% of white women. Spousal violence against women is also reported by 16% of urban women, as compared to 10% of suburban women and 8% of town/rural women. Among women aged 18-29, 12% report some incidents of violence in the past 12 months, compared to 9% aged 30-49 and 3% aged 50 and over. The same pattern holds for the abuse index as well. However, overall differences in spousal violence levels among divergent socioeconomic groups pale in comparison to the violence levels found in all these groups. Among lower income women 11% report some incident of spousal violence in the past 12 months, compared to 10% of women with family incomes of between \$15,000 and \$24,999, and 8% of women with family incomes of \$25,000 or above.

Education levels bear even smaller relationship to spousal violence. In fact, family violence is higher in families where the husband has had at least some high school than it is in those in which the husband dropped out of school with an eighth-grade education or less. Even more surprising is that those families in which the husband has had an eighth-grade education or less appear slightly less prone to spousal violence than those in which the male spouse has had at least some college education.

The spouse's job classification also has little influence on the degree of family violence. Among female spouses of blue collar workers, 13% report violent acts in the past year, compared with an equal 13% of

spouses of unskilled and semi-skilled white collar workers, and 6% of spouses of professional and managerial white collar workers.

Having seen that, contrary to popular wisdom, the incidence of spousal violence against white women does not vary markedly across the socioeconomic scale, one must note that length of marriage does appear to be a factor. Violent acts are reported more frequently by women married from one to three years (25%), from four to seven years (23%), and less than one year (a somewhat lesser 18%) than by those married eight years or more (5%). Some indication of the extent to which spousal violence is either a symptom or cause of marital breakup is the fact that violence is reported by almost two-thirds (64%) of women divorced or separated in the past 12 months.

Observation:

The collective portrait of the abusive and violence-prone family is hardly distinguishable from the profile of the average family on the street. While there is some tendency for these families to be urban, young, and nonwhite, violence-prone families are found across the broad social spectrum -- middle class and lower class, nonwhite and white, urban and rural. Income levels, per se, hardly predict to family violence, while school dropouts are less violence-prone than those who have attended high school.

Newer marriages are clearly more violence-prone. Two interpretations of these data are plausible. The first is that young marrieds -- especially when the first-year "honeymoon" period is over -- tend to be more quarrelsome and violent. Separation and divorce rates are obviously higher in these initial periods than they are in later years. The second is that a violence-prone generation, currently under 30, is emerging and may substantially increase future family violence.

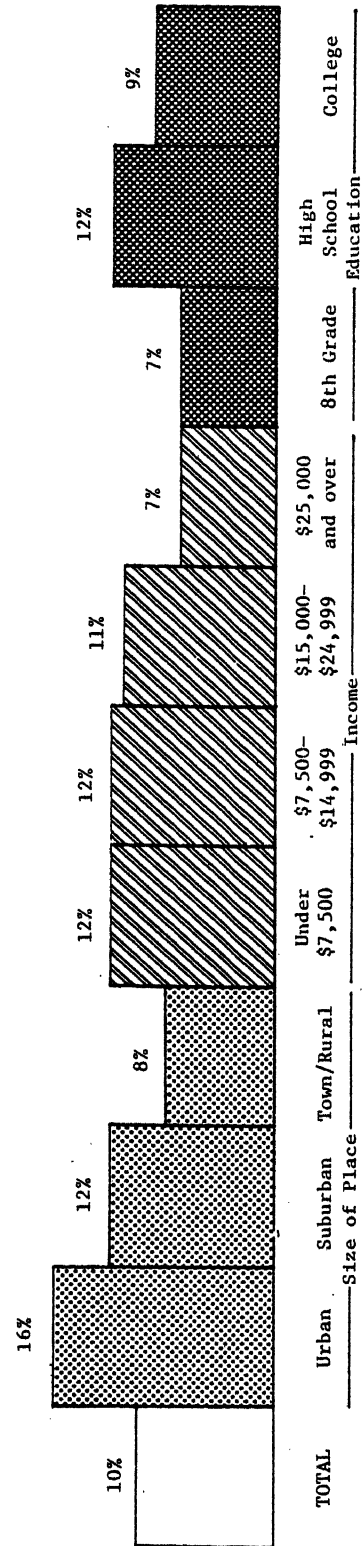
Q.23

Table 3

INCIDENCE OF VIOLENCE BY HUSBAND/PARTNER IN LAST 12 MONTHS

Q.: And what about your (husband/partner)? Tell me how many times he (took a violent action against) you in the past 12 months?

(Percentage reflects one or more incidents in the past 12 months.)



Q.23

Table 4

NUMBER OF OCCASIONS OF VIOLENCE BY HUSBAND/PARTNER IN LAST
12 MONTHS

Q.: And what about your (husband/partner)? Tell me how many times he (took a violent action against) you in the past 12 months?

	(Number Of Respondents)	None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight
<u>Total</u>	(1,793) %	90	5	2	1	1	1	*	*	*
<u>Size of Place</u>										
Urban	(305) %	84	8	3	3	1	*	*	1	-
Suburban	(372) %	88	5	2	1	1	1	*	*	*
Town/rural	(1,116) %	92	4	2	1	*	1	*	*	*
<u>Race</u>										
White	(1,678) %	91	4	2	1	1	1	*	*	*
Nonwhite	(110) %	77	7	7	3	2	1	-	3	-
<u>Income</u>										
Under \$7,500	(299) %	88	5	2	2	1	-	-	1	*
\$7,500-\$14,999	(466) %	88	5	3	1	*	1	*	*	*
\$15,000-\$24,999	(556) %	89	4	3	1	1	1	*	*	-
\$25,000 and over	(321) %	93	5	1	2	-	-	-	*	*
<u>Wife's Education</u>										
8th grade	(310) %	93	3	2	1	1	*	-	*	*
High school	(1,042) %	88	5	2	2	1	1	*	*	*
College	(401) %	91	5	2	*	*	*	-	*	-
<u>Husband's Occupation</u>										
Blue collar	(938) %	87	5	3	2	1	1	*	1	*
Professional/manager/ proprietor	(461) %	93	5	1	*	*	*	-	-	-
Other white collar	(108) %	88	6	2	4	-	1	-	-	-
<u>Wife's Occupation</u>										
Blue collar	(300) %	85	6	4	2	1	1	1	*	1
Professional/manager/ proprietor	(227) %	90	5	1	1	1	*	*	*	*
Other white collar	(221) %	90	4	3	2	1	-	-	-	-

*Less than 0.5%.

Table 5
INCIDENCE OF SPECIFIC ACTS OF VIOLENCE BY HUSBAND/PARTNER IN LAST 12 MONTHS

Husband

(Continued)

Table 5 (continued)

INCIDENCE OF SPECIFIC ACTS OF VIOLENCE BY HUSBAND/PARTNER IN LAST 12 MONTHS

-22-

	Husband										Race	Income				Size of Place		
	Type of Work					Education						Under \$7,500-\$15,000-\$25,000				Sub-Town/		
	Total %	Blue Collar	Pro- Collar	Manager/ Other	White	8th Grade	High School	College		\$7,500-\$14,999		\$24,999 and Over			Urban	Rural		
(Number of respondents)	(1,790)	(937)	(460)	(108)	(372)	(866)	(470)			(1,676)	(109)	(297)	(466)	(555)	(321)	(304)	(372)	
Hir you or tried to hit you with something																		
Never	97.5	97.3	98.7	94.4	97.3	97.5	97.7			98.0	91.7	97.3	97.0	97.1	98.4	97.4	97.3	
Once	0.9	1.0	0.2	2.8	1.6	0.7	0.9			0.8	2.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.1	
Twice	0.3	0.4	-	1.9	-	0.6	0.2			0.3	0.9	0.3	-	0.9	-	0.3	0.5	
3-5 times	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.6			0.4	2.8	0.3	1.3	0.5	-	0.7	0.3	
6-10 times	0.2	0.3	-	-	-	0.2	0.2			0.2	-	-	0.4	0.2	-	-	0.3	
11-20 times	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
More than 20 times	0.2	0.3	-	-	-	0.2	0.2			0.1	0.9	0.3	-	-	0.6	0.7	0.1	
Not sure	0.3	0.2	0.4	-	0.3	0.3	0.2			0.2	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	-	0.5	
(Number of respondents)	(1,789)	(936)	(460)	(108)	(374)	(863)	(470)			(1,674)	(110)	(298)	(465)	(555)	(320)	(303)	(372)	
Beat you up																		
Never	98.0	97.3	99.1	100.0	98.1	97.7	98.5			98.3	94.5	97.0	97.6	98.4	98.4	97.7	97.3	
Once	0.4	0.7	-	-	-	0.7	0.4			0.5	-	-	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.3	1.3	
Twice	0.3	0.3	0.2	-	0.5	0.3	0.2			0.3	0.9	1.0	0.4	-	-	0.3	-	
3-5 times	0.6	0.7	0.2	-	0.3	0.7	0.6			0.4	2.7	0.7	1.1	0.5	-	1.0	0.3	
6-10 times	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.3	-	-			-	0.9	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.5	
11-20 times	0.1	0.2	-	-	0.3	0.1	-			0.1	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	0.1	
More than 20 times	0.3	0.5	0.2	-	0.5	0.2	0.2			0.3	0.9	1.0	-	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.3	
Not sure	0.1	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	-			0.1	-	-	-	0.2	0.3	-	0.1	
(Number of respondents)	(1,793)	(938)	(461)	(108)	(374)	(866)	(471)			(1,678)	(110)	(299)	(466)	(556)	(321)	(305)	(372)	
Threatened you with a knife or gun																		
Never	98.5	97.8	99.6	99.1	98.7	97.9	99.2			98.9	92.7	98.0	98.3	98.9	98.1	97.7	98.1	
Once	0.6	1.0	0.2	-	0.5	0.9	0.2			0.5	2.7	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.9	1.6	1.1	
Twice	0.2	0.3	-	-	-	0.3	-			0.1	0.9	0.3	0.2	-	0.3	0.7	-	
3-5 times	0.3	0.6	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.4			0.2	2.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	-	-	0.3	
6-10 times	0.2	0.1	-	0.9	0.3	0.2	-			0.1	0.9	0.7	-	0.2	-	-	0.3	
11-20 times	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
More than 20 times	0.1	0.2	-	-	0.3	-	0.2			0.1	-	-	-	0.2	0.3	-	0.2	
Not sure	0.1	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	-			0.1	-	-	-	0.2	0.3	-	0.1	
(Number of respondents)	(1,787)	(933)	(461)	(108)	(374)	(861)	(470)			(1,673)	(109)	(299)	(464)	(556)	(319)	(303)	(372)	
Used a knife or fired a gun																		
Never	99.6	99.5	99.8	100.0	99.5	99.5	99.8			99.6	100.0	99.3	99.6	99.8	99.4	100.0	99.5	
Once	0.1	0.2	-	-	0.3	0.1	-			0.1	-	0.3	0.2	-	-	-	-	
Twice	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-			0.1	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	0.3	
3-5 times	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.3	-	-			0.1	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	
6-10 times	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11-20 times	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
More than 20 times	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.2			0.1	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	
Not sure	0.1	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	-			0.1	-	-	-	0.2	0.3	-	0.1	

(continued)

Table 5 (continued)

INCIDENCE OF SPECIFIC ACTS OF VIOLENCE BY HUSBAND/PARTNER IN LAST 12 MONTHS

	Years Together				Marital Status				Parents' And Grandparents' Behavior			
	Less Than One Year		4-7 Years		Have Children		Divorced/ Separated		Father Pushed, Grabbed Or Hit Mother		Grandfather Pushed, Grabbed Or Hit Grandmother	
	%	%	%	%	Yes	No	Married	%	Yes	No	Yes	No
(Number of respondents)	(64)	(162)	(235)	(1,328)	(1,585)	(207)	(1,733)	(25)	(233)	(1,454)	(48)	(1,621)
Threw something at you												
Never	95.3	93.8	92.3	98.0	96.7	97.1	97.2	72.0	89.7	97.9	93.8	96.9
Once	1.6	2.5	3.8	0.5	1.2	1.0	1.1	4.0	3.9	0.8	2.1	1.1
Twice	-	0.6	2.6	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.6	-	1.3	0.5	-	0.6
3-5 times	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.6	-	0.4	4.0	2.6	0.1	4.2	0.4
6-10 times	-	0.6	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	4.0	-	0.1	-	0.1
11-20 times	-	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	0.2	4.0	0.4	0.2	-	0.2
More than 20 times	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.1	12.0	0.9	0.1	-	0.2
Not sure	-	-	-	0.5	0.4	-	0.4	-	1.3	0.2	-	0.4
(Number of respondents)	(64)	(162)	(235)	(1,327)	(1,584)	(207)	(1,732)	(25)	(232)	(1,454)	(48)	(1,620)
Pushed, grabbed, or shoved you												
Never	84.4	80.9	78.7	95.3	91.9	87.9	92.4	40.0	77.6	93.6	85.4	91.7
Once	4.7	5.6	6.0	1.7	2.7	3.4	2.7	8.0	7.3	2.1	6.3	2.7
Twice	4.7	4.3	3.4	0.9	1.6	2.4	1.6	4.0	6.0	1.0	2.1	1.6
3-5 times	3.1	5.6	7.7	1.1	2.2	4.3	2.0	16.0	5.2	1.9	4.2	2.3
6-10 times	1.6	-	2.6	0.2	0.6	-	0.5	8.0	2.2	0.3	2.1	0.6
11-20 times	-	1.2	1.3	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.3	8.0	0.9	0.4	-	0.4
More than 20 times	1.6	2.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.3	16.0	0.9	0.5	-	0.6
Not sure	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.2	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
(Number of respondents)	(64)	(162)	(235)	(1,323)	(1,580)	(207)	(1,728)	(25)	(231)	(1,451)	(47)	(1,617)
Slapped you												
Never	93.8	84.6	90.6	97.0	95.1	93.2	95.6	60.0	85.7	96.3	89.4	95.2
Once	3.1	5.6	3.8	1.5	2.2	2.9	2.1	4.0	8.2	1.2	8.5	2.0
Twice	-	2.5	1.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.7	-	2.6	0.4	2.1	0.7
3-5 times	1.6	3.1	3.4	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.8	8.0	2.2	0.9	-	1.1
6-10 times	-	0.6	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.4	0.1	-	0.1
11-20 times	-	1.9	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.2	4.0	-	0.3	-	0.2
More than 20 times	1.6	1.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.2	24.0	0.9	0.4	-	0.5
Not sure	-	-	-	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	-	-	0.3	-	0.2
(Number of respondents)	(64)	(162)	(235)	(1,324)	(1,581)	(207)	(1,729)	(25)	(232)	(1,452)	(48)	(1,618)
Kicked, bit, or hit you with a fist												
Never	93.8	94.4	94.5	98.7	97.7	97.1	98.3	48.0	93.5	98.2	95.8	97.7
Once	3.1	1.9	2.1	0.5	0.8	1.4	0.8	12.0	3.0	0.6	2.1	0.9
Twice	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.4	-	0.3	8.0	1.3	0.3	-	0.4
3-5 times	-	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	8.0	-	0.3	-	0.2
6-10 times	-	-	0.9	0.2	0.3	-	0.2	4.0	1.3	0.1	2.1	0.2
11-20 times	-	-	0.4	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
More than 20 times	1.6	1.9	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.1	20.0	0.9	0.3	-	0.4
Not sure	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	0.1

(continued)

Table 5 (continued)

INCIDENCE OF SPECIFIC ACTS OF VIOLENCE BY HUSBAND/PARTNER IN LAST 12 MONTHS

	Years Together						Marital Status						Parents' And Grandparents' Behavior					
	Less Than One Year			4-7 Years			8 Years or More			Living With Divorced/ Male Partner			Father Pushed, Grabbed Or Hit Mother			Grandfather Pushed, Grabbed Or Hit Grandmother		
	N	%	Z	N	%	Z	N	%	Z	N	%	Z	Yes	No	Z	Yes	No	Z
(Number of respondents)	(64)	(162)	(234)	(1,326)	(1,583)	(206)	(1,730)	(25)	(20)	(232)	(1,452)	(48)	(1,618)					
Hit you or tried to hit you with something	98.4	93.8	94.4	98.5	97.5	97.6	97.9	76.0	95.0	94.0	98.1	95.8	97.5					
Never	-	1.9	2.6	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.8	8.0	5.0	2.6	0.6	2.1	0.9					
Once	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	4.0	-	0.4	0.3	-	0.4			-	0.4	
Twice	-	1.2	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	4.0	-	0.9	0.6	-	0.6			-	0.6	
3-5 times	-	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	-	0.2	-	-	1.3	-	2.1	0.1			-	0.1	
6-10 times	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	
11-20 times	-	1.2	0.4	-	0.1	0.5	0.1	8.0	-	0.9	0.1	-	0.2			-	0.2	
More than 20 times	-	-	-	0.4	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	-	0.3	-	0.2			-	0.2	
Not sure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	
(Number of respondents)	(63)	(162)	(234)	(1,326)	(1,582)	(206)	(1,729)	(25)	(20)	(232)	(1,451)	(48)	(1,617)					
Beat you up	96.8	95.1	96.2	98.8	98.0	98.1	98.6	64.0	95.0	94.4	98.6	95.8	98.1					
Never	1.6	-	1.7	0.2	0.5	-	0.4	4.0	-	1.7	0.3	2.1	0.4			-	0.4	
Once	-	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	4.0	-	1.7	0.1	-	0.4			-	0.4	
Twice	1.6	2.5	0.9	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.3	16.0	5.0	0.9	0.6	2.1	0.6			-	0.6	
3-5 times	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1			-	0.1	
6-10 times	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.4	0.1	-	0.1			-	0.1	
11-20 times	-	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	12.0	-	0.9	0.2	-	0.3			-	0.3	
More than 20 times	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1			-	0.1	
Not sure	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	
(Number of respondents)	(64)	(162)	(235)	(1,328)	(1,585)	(207)	(1,733)	(25)	(20)	(233)	(1,454)	(48)	(1,621)					
Threatened you with a knife or gun	98.4	96.3	97.9	98.9	98.5	98.6	98.8	76.0	100.0	95.7	99.0	95.8	98.6					
Never	1.6	1.9	1.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	12.0	-	1.3	0.5	-	0.6			-	0.6	
Once	-	0.6	0.9	-	0.1	0.5	0.1	8.0	-	0.9	0.1	2.1	0.1			-	0.1	
Twice	-	0.6	-	0.4	0.4	-	0.3	4.0	-	0.9	0.3	-	0.4			-	0.4	
3-5 times	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	-	-	0.9	-	2.1	0.1			-	0.1	
6-10 times	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.1	-	0.1			-	0.1	
11-20 times	-	0.6	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.4	0.1	-	0.1			-	0.1	
More than 20 times	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	
Not sure	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	
(Number of respondents)	(64)	(161)	(234)	(1,324)	(1,579)	(207)	(1,727)	(25)	(20)	(231)	(1,450)	(48)	(1,615)					
Used a knife or fired a gun	100.0	98.8	99.6	99.7	99.6	100.0	99.7	92.0	100.0	98.7	99.8	97.9	99.7					
Never	-	0.6	0.4	-	0.1	-	0.1	4.0	-	0.4	0.1	2.1	0.1			-	0.1	
Once	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.4	-	-	-			-	-	
Twice	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	4.0	-	-	0.1	-	-			-	-	
3-5 times	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	
6-10 times	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	
11-20 times	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	
More than 20 times	-	0.6	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.4	-	-	-			-	-	
Not sure	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	-	-			-	-	

Table 6

TOTAL INCIDENCE OF SPECIFIC ACTS OF VIOLENCE BY HUSBAND/PARTNER

Q.: And what about your husband/partner? Tell me how many times he did the following in the past 12 months?

Q.: Was there ever an occasion when your husband/partner did the following?

-25-

		Husband													
		Type of Work			Education			Race		Income				Size of Place	
		Blue Collar	Pro- prior Collar	Manager/ Professional/	8th Grade	High School	College	White	Non- white	Under \$7,500	\$7,500-\$14,999	\$15,000-\$24,999	\$25,000 and Over	Urban	Sub- Town/ urban Rural
(Number of respondents)	(1,793)	(938)	(461)	(108)	(374)	(866)	(471)	(1,678)	(110)	(299)	(466)	(556)	(321)	(305)	(372)(1,116)
Threw something at you															
Yes	6.0	7.7	4.3	4.6	5.6	7.0	4.5	5.8	8.2	5.7	6.4	7.4	5.9	6.9	7.5 5.3
No	92.6	90.8	95.2	91.5	92.2	91.5	94.7	92.9	89.1	93.0	92.3	91.4	92.8	92.1	91.7 93.0
Not sure	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.9	1.6	1.4	0.6	1.0	2.7	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.8 1.3
(Number of respondents)	(1,792)	(937)	(461)	(108)	(373)	(866)	(471)	(1,677)	(110)	(299)	(466)	(555)	(321)	(305)	(372)(1,115)
Pushed, grabbed, or shoved you															
Yes	16.4	19.1	11.5	18.5	13.9	19.2	14.0	15.7	26.4	17.1	17.8	17.7	15.0	20.7	18.3 14.6
No	82.4	79.6	87.6	80.6	85.3	79.4	84.9	83.1	72.7	82.6	81.3	80.9	84.1	77.7	80.9 84.2
Not sure	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.9	-	0.6	1.3	0.9	1.3	0.8 0.9
(Number of respondents)	(1,788)	(935)	(460)	(108)	(372)	(864)	(470)	(1,673)	(110)	(299)	(465)	(554)	(319)	(304)	(371) (1,113)
Slapped you															
Yes	12.3	15.6	6.3	12.0	13.4	14.0	8.3	11.7	22.7	13.4	13.8	13.9	8.8	13.5	11.6 12.2
No	86.5	83.3	92.6	87.0	84.7	84.7	90.9	87.2	76.4	85.3	85.8	85.0	90.3	85.2	87.3 86.5
Not sure	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1 1.1
(Number of respondents)	(1,789)	(935)	(461)	(108)	(372)	(864)	(471)	(1,675)	(109)	(298)	(466)	(553)	(321)	(304)	(372) (1,113)
Kicked, bit, or hit you with a fist															
Yes	5.6	7.5	2.6	4.6	5.6	6.7	3.8	5.4	8.3	7.4	5.8	6.0	4.4	7.2	6.5 4.9
No	93.5	91.6	96.7	93.5	93.0	92.4	95.5	93.9	90.8	92.3	93.6	92.9	94.7	92.1	93.0 94.1
Not sure	0.7	0.6	0.4	1.9	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.9	-	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.5 0.8
(Number of respondents)	(1,790)	(937)	(460)	(108)	(372)	(866)	(470)	(1,676)	(109)	(297)	(466)	(555)	(321)	(304)	(372) (1,114)
Hit or tried to hit you with something															
Yes	5.2	6.3	2.4	7.4	6.7	5.4	4.0	5.0	9.2	5.7	5.4	5.6	5.6	4.6	6.7 4.8
No	93.7	92.3	97.0	91.7	91.9	93.2	95.3	94.1	89.0	93.6	93.6	93.5	93.5	94.4	92.2 94.0
Not sure	1.0	1.3	0.4	0.9	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.9	1.8	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.1 1.1

(cont Inued)

(cont. Inued)

Table 6 (continued)

TOTAL INCIDENCE OF SPECIFIC ACTS OF VIOLENCE BY HUSBAND/PARTNER

	Husband															
	Type of Work				Education			Race		Income				Size of Place		
	Total %	Blue Collar %	Pro- priator %	Manager/ Other White %	8th Grade %	High School %	College %	White %	Non- white %	Under \$7,500 %	\$7,500-\$14,999 %	\$15,000-\$24,999 %	\$25,000 and Over %	Urban %	Sub- urban %	Town/ Rural %
(Number of respondents)	(1,789)	(936)	(460)	(108)	(374)	(863)	(470)	(1,674)	(110)	(298)	(465)	(555)	(320)	(303)	(372)	(1,114)
Beat you up																
Yes	4.5	6.2	1.7	3.7	5.3	5.4	2.3	3.9	13.6	5.7	5.2	4.5	4.1	6.6	5.6	3.6
No	94.5	92.9	97.2	95.4	93.6	93.4	97.2	95.2	85.5	93.6	94.6	94.4	95.0	92.1	93.5	95.5
Not sure	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7
(Number of respondents)	(1,793)	(938)	(461)	(108)	(374)	(866)	(471)	(1,678)	(110)	(299)	(466)	(556)	(321)	(305)	(372)	(1,116)
Threatened you with a knife or gun																
Yes	2.6	3.7	1.1	2.8	3.5	2.9	1.7	2.1	10.0	3.7	2.8	2.9	1.9	3.0	3.5	2.2
No	96.4	95.3	98.0	96.3	95.2	96.0	97.9	97.0	89.1	95.7	96.8	96.2	97.5	96.1	95.7	96.8
Not sure	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8
(Number of respondents)	(1,787)	(933)	(461)	(108)	(374)	(861)	(470)	(1,673)	(109)	(299)	(464)	(556)	(319)	(303)	(372)	(1,112)
Used knife or fired a gun																
Yes	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.9	-	0.3	0.8
No	98.1	97.9	98.3	98.1	96.8	98.3	98.5	98.2	98.2	98.3	98.9	97.8	98.4	98.7	98.7	97.8
Not sure	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.6	1.3	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.9

(continued)

Table 6 (continued)

TOTAL INCIDENCE OF SPECIFIC ACTS OF VIOLENCE BY HUSBAND/PARTNER

	Years Together						Marital Status				Parents' And Grandparents' Behavior			
	Less Than One Year		1-3 Years		4-7 Years		Have Children		Divorced/ Separated		Father Pushed, Grabbed Or Hit Mother		Grandfather Pushed, Grabbed Or Hit Grandmother	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	Yes %	No %	%	%	Yes %	No %	Yes %	No %
(Number of respondents)	(64)	(162)	(235)	(1,328)	(1,585)	(207)	(1,733)	(25)	(20)	(233)	(1,454)	(48)	(1,621)	
Threw something at you														
Yes	4.7	6.2	11.5	5.0	6.2	4.3	5.5	40.0	5.0	15.0	4.7	12.5	5.9	
No	85.9	92.0	88.5	93.8	92.6	92.8	93.1	56.0	90.0	82.4	94.1	85.4	92.8	
Not sure	7.8	0.6	-	1.1	1.0	2.4	1.1	4.0	5.0	2.6	1.0	2.1	1.2	
(Number of respondents)	(64)	(162)	(235)	(1,327)	(1,584)	(207)	(1,732)	(25)	(20)	(232)	(1,454)	(48)	(1,620)	
Pushed, grabbed, or shoved you														
Yes	15.6	22.2	27.2	13.8	16.5	15.9	15.5	68.0	35.0	39.7	12.8	29.2	16.0	
No	76.6	77.2	71.9	85.2	82.4	82.1	83.4	32.0	60.0	58.6	86.1	68.8	82.8	
Not sure	6.3	-	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.9	0.9	-	5.0	1.3	0.9	2.1	0.9	
(Number of respondents)	(64)	(162)	(235)	(1,323)	(1,580)	(207)	(1,728)	(25)	(20)	(231)	(1,451)	(47)	(1,617)	
Slapped you														
Yes	6.3	17.3	16.2	11.3	12.7	9.2	11.6	52.0	25.0	29.9	9.6	25.5	11.8	
No	84.4	82.7	83.8	87.5	86.2	88.4	87.2	44.0	70.0	68.4	89.3	72.3	87.1	
Not sure	7.8	-	-	1.1	0.9	2.4	1.0	4.0	5.0	1.7	1.0	2.1	1.0	
(Number of respondents)	(64)	(162)	(235)	(1,324)	(1,581)	(207)	(1,729)	(25)	(20)	(232)	(1,452)	(48)	(1,618)	
Kicked, bit, or hit you with a fist														
Yes	6.3	8.0	11.5	4.2	5.8	4.3	4.9	56.0	-	15.5	4.1	14.6	5.4	
No	84.4	92.0	88.1	95.2	93.5	93.2	94.2	44.0	95.0	83.6	95.1	83.3	93.8	
Not sure	7.8	-	0.4	0.5	0.4	2.4	0.6	-	5.0	0.9	0.6	2.1	0.6	
(Number of respondents)	(64)	(162)	(234)	(1,326)	(1,583)	(206)	(1,730)	(25)	(20)	(232)	(1,452)	(48)	(1,618)	
Hit or tried to hit you with something														
Yes	1.6	7.4	9.0	4.4	5.5	2.9	4.9	28.0	5.0	13.4	3.8	12.5	5.0	
No	89.1	92.0	91.0	94.6	93.5	95.1	94.1	68.0	90.0	85.3	95.2	85.4	93.9	
Not sure	7.8	0.6	-	0.9	0.9	1.9	0.9	4.0	5.0	1.3	1.0	2.1	1.0	

(continued)

Table 6 (continued)

TOTAL INCIDENCE OF SPECIFIC ACTS OF VIOLENCE BY HUSBAND/PARTNER

	Years Together				Marital Status			Parents' And Grandparents' Behavior			
	Less Than One Year		4-7 Years		Divorced/ Separated	Living With Male Partner	Have Children	Father Pushed, Grabbed Or Hit Mother		Grandfather Pushed, Grabbed Or Hit Grandmother	
	%	%	%	%				Yes %	No %	Yes %	No %
(Number of respondents)	(63)	(162)	(234)	(1,326)	(1,729)	(25)	(1,582)	(232)	(1,451)	(48)	(1,617)
Beat you up											
Yes	4.8	6.2	6.8	3.9	4.0	44.0	4.7	13.4	3.1	12.5	4.3
No	85.7	93.8	93.2	95.2	95.1	52.0	94.4	85.8	96.0	85.4	94.9
Not sure	7.9	-	-	0.5	0.6	4.0	0.5	0.9	0.6	2.1	0.6
(Number of respondents)	(64)	(162)	(235)	(1,328)	(1,733)	(25)	(1,585)	(233)	(1,454)	(48)	(1,621)
Threatened you with a knife or gun											
Yes	1.6	3.7	3.4	2.4	2.3	32.0	2.7	6.4	2.1	4.2	2.7
No	89.1	95.7	96.6	96.8	96.9	64.0	96.5	92.3	97.1	93.8	96.5
Not sure	7.8	0.6	-	0.6	0.7	4.0	0.6	1.3	0.7	2.1	0.7
(Number of respondents)	(64)	(161)	(234)	(1,324)	(1,727)	(25)	(1,579)	(231)	(1,450)	(48)	(1,615)
Used a knife or fired a gun											
Yes	-	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	8.0	0.6	1.7	0.3	2.1	0.5
No	90.6	98.1	98.7	98.3	98.3	88.0	98.3	97.4	98.3	95.8	98.3
Not sure	7.8	-	0.9	0.7	0.8	4.0	0.7	0.9	0.9	2.1	0.9

Violence Begets Violence

While no single factor clearly predicts to spousal violence, women brought up in violence-prone families are more likely to be victimized again by their spouses. It should be cautioned, however, that one puzzle piece missing here, and beyond the scope of the study, is the male partner's psychological and social profile. Women who recall that their parents' disagreements were "usually" or "sometimes" punctuated with their father "pushing, grabbing, or hitting their mothers" are more often victims of family violence themselves than are women who report their fathers "hardly ever" or "never" acted violently towards their mothers when they had disagreements, by a significant 28% to 7%.

The survey explored not only parents' behavior but also questioned women about conflict tactics between their grandparents. Again, not surprisingly, women who recall their grandfathers "pushing, grabbing, or hitting" their grandmothers are twice as likely, 20% to 10%, to report being victims of spousal violence than are those who have no recollection of grandparents' violence.

In addition, women who as children were subjected to physical punishment or violence are more likely than those who were not, by 26% to 16%, to have experienced spousal violence.

Observation:

Family violence begets family violence. It appears to be a product of a family violence subculture that may extend even through several generations of the family: parents-to-sibling, father-to-mother, mother-to-father, husband-to-wife, wife-to-husband. Women who experienced family violence as children are about one-third more likely to experience it in their marriages than women who did not.

Table 7

SPOUSAL VIOLENCE BY EXPERIENCE WITH PARENTAL VIOLENCE

(Number of respondents)	Parental Violence	
	Usually/ Sometimes	Hardly Ever/ Never
	(932)	(861)
	%	%
<u>Spousal Violence</u>		
No violent incidents	74	84
Violent incidents	26	16

III. AFTER VIOLENCE: WHAT?

Having measured the length and breadth of spousal violence in Kentucky, and found it to be by no means confined to the fringes of society, the survey turned to the specific experiences of women who were ever the victims of spousal violence to probe:

- The number of incidents requiring medical attention;
- Whether the incident was reported to the police and how well the police responded;
- The legal disposition of the case;
- To whom the women turned for assistance and advice following the incident and what kind of assistance was sought;
- What kinds of assistance should have been available and were not.

These details were probed for a total of 881 incidents. The percentages below are based upon numbers of incidents, not upon numbers of women.

Almost 1 in 10 (9%) reported incidents of spousal violence required medical attention. For those incidents requiring medical attention, 43% required one medical treatment, but 44% required two or more treatments. The hospital emergency room appears to be the primary medical care unit, with victimized wives seeking treatment there in 59% of incidents where treatment was sought. Treatment was administered in a doctor's office in 38% of incidents. Seven percent of cases involving medical treatment required an overnight hospital stay.

Low-income and nonwhite women are more likely to seek treatment in the hospital emergency room than are higher income women and whites, both of whom tend to go to a private doctor's office for treat-

ment. In 2 out of 3 incidents (66%) requiring medical treatment involving women with household incomes of less than \$15,000, the treatment occurred in the hospital emergency room, compared to 56% involving women with family incomes of \$15,000 or above. In more than 3 out of 4 incidents requiring medical treatment among nonwhite women, the treatment was administered in the hospital emergency room. Medical treatment for spousal violence in rural areas of Kentucky divides about evenly between the doctor's office (51%) and the hospital emergency room (49%), while in urban areas, the hospital emergency room receives the brunt (62%).

Q.25a

Table 8

INCIDENTS REQUIRING MEDICAL ATTENTION
(Base: All violent incidents mentioned)

Q.: Thinking back to the time you mentioned that he(took violent action), did this incident require medical attention?

	(Number Of Reported Incidents)	Yes	No	Not Sure
<u>Total</u>	(882)	% 9	90	1
<u>Size of Place</u>				
Urban	(176)	% 7	93	-
Suburban	(204)	% 10	89	1
Town/rural	(502)	% 9	90	1
<u>Race</u>				
White	(777)	% 8	91	1
Nonwhite	(102)	% 18	82	-
<u>Income</u>				
Under \$7,500	(165)	% 8	90	2
\$7,500-\$14,999	(252)	% 7	91	2
\$15,000-\$24,999	(299)	% 10	90	1
\$25,000 and over	(133)	% 10	90	-
<u>Wife's Education</u>				
8th grade	(147)	% 13	86	1
High school	(566)	% 8	91	1
College	(130)	% 8	92	-
<u>Husband's Occupation</u>				
Blue collar	(590)	% 10	90	1
Professional/manager/ proprietor	(119)	% 6	92	3
Other white collar	(53)	% 13	87	-
<u>Wife's Occupation</u>				
Blue collar	(215)	% 8	91	1
Professional/manager/ proprietor	(85)	% 19	81	-
Other white collar	(101)	% 10	88	2

Q.25b

Table 9

FREQUENCY OF MEDICAL ATTENTION

(Base: All violent incidents mentioned that required medical attention)

Q.: How many times did you go for medical treatment?

	(Number Of Reported Incidents)		<u>One</u>	<u>Two</u>	<u>Three To Five</u>	<u>Six And Over</u>	<u>Not Sure</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>(67)</u>	%	<u>43</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>12</u>
<u>Size of Place</u>							
Urban	(13)	%	31	15	31	8	15
Suburban	(18)	%	50	17	28	-	6
Town/rural	(36)	%	44	22	14	6	14
<u>Race</u>							
White	(51)	%	41	22	20	6	12
Nonwhite	(16)	%	50	13	25	-	13
<u>Income</u>							
Under \$7,500	(7)	%	43	-	43	-	14
\$7,500-\$14,999	(18)	%	56	22	6	-	17
\$15,000-\$24,999	(25)	%	40	28	16	-	16
\$25,000 and over	(13)	%	31	8	46	15	-
<u>Wife's Education</u>							
8th grade	(13)	%	-	23	46	23	8
High school	(40)	%	50	20	20	-	10
College	(11)	%	73	9	-	-	18

Q.25c

Table 10

TREATMENT SETTING

(Base: All violent incidents mentioned that required medical attention)

Q.: What kinds of treatment did you receive? Did you see a doctor in his/her office, did you go to a hospital emergency room, or were you admitted to a hospital overnight?

	(Number Of Reported Incidents)	%	Doctor In Office	Hospital Emergency Room	Hospital Overnight	Other	Not Sure
<u>Total</u>	<u>(69)</u>		<u>38</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>Size of Place</u>							
Urban	(13)	%	23	62	8	-	8
Suburban	(19)	%	21	79	5	-	5
Town/rural	(37)	%	51	49	8	14	3
<u>Race</u>							
White	(51)	%	41	53	10	8	6
Nonwhite	(18)	%	28	78	-	6	-
<u>Income</u>							
Under \$7,500	(7)	%	43	57	-	14	-
\$7,500-\$14,999	(17)	%	35	71	-	-	6
\$15,000-\$24,999	(28)	%	36	64	7	14	7
\$25,000 and over	(13)	%	46	38	15	-	-
<u>Husband's Occupation</u>							
Blue collar	(49)	%	45	57	10	6	2
Professional/manager/ proprietor	(7)	%	29	57	-	-	14
Other white collar	(7)	%	29	57	-	14	14

Where to Turn?

To whom do wives turn when they are victims of spousal violence? Many, of course, turn to no one, either not knowing where to turn or hoping their spouse's violent behavior will stop, which it usually does not.

Police: One infrequent reaction is to call the police. Police were called in 9% of incidents reported here, which, retranslated, means the police are notified in less than 1 in 10 cases of spousal violence. Incidents involving nonwhite women are more than twice as likely to be reported to the police as incidents involving white women, 16% to 8%. Incidents involving lower income women (incomes under \$7,500) get reported to the police more than twice as frequently as incidents involving women from households earning \$15,000 or over, 14% to 6%. Violence involving women with an eighth-grade education or less is reported to police four times as frequently as violence involving women with at least some college education. Incidents involving middle aged women, age 30 to 49, are about four times as likely (15%) to be reported to police as those involving women aged 18 to 29 (4%) or women 40 and older (3%).

Also critical to asserting independence from a violent husband is the woman's occupational status. Women in professional and managerial positions are almost 3 times as likely (21%) to report an incident of spousal violence to the police as non-working women (8%) and women with blue collar jobs (7%), and over 10 times as likely to report an incident as clerical workers (2%). Housewives and women in lower income and more traditionally female occupations apparently have fewer options and fewer places to run once the police are involved and the incident escalates outside the home.

Women with children, by contrast, are more likely, not less likely, to report an incident to police than are women with no children, 9% to 5%. This would seem to confound some conventional wisdom that women with children have the fewest options if violence occurs.

Observation:

Family violence, for outward appearances, seems to be a problem on society's periphery mainly because incidents involving low income and low education women get reported to police much more frequently than those involving the middle class and the better educated. Yet data on actual incidence of spousal violence indicate no significant differences among income and education groups. The poor become part of the official police record; the middle class conceals its family violence from public and official view.

Also, these findings show only 1 in 10 cases of spousal violence are ever reported to the police.

Q.25d

Table 11

INCIDENTS REPORTED TO POLICE
(Base: All violent incidents mentioned)

Q.: Did you report this incident to the police?

	(Number Of Reported Incidents)		Yes	No	Not Sure
<u>Total</u>	<u>(881)</u>	%	<u>9</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Size of Place</u>					
Urban	(176)	%	14	86	-
Suburban	(204)	%	8	91	1
Town/rural	(501)	%	7	92	*
<u>Race</u>					
White	(776)	%	8	92	1
Nonwhite	(102)	%	18	82	-
<u>Income</u>					
Under \$7,500	(165)	%	14	85	1
\$7,500-\$14,999	(251)	%	8	92	*
\$15,000-\$24,999	(299)	%	5	95	*
\$25,000 and over	(133)	%	9	89	2
<u>Wife's Education</u>					
8th grade	(146)	%	12	88	-
High school	(566)	%	10	89	1
College	(130)	%	3	97	-
<u>Husband's Occupation</u>					
Blue collar	(589)	%	11	88	1
Professional/manager/ proprietor	(119)	%	4	96	-
Other white collar	(53)	%	6	92	2
<u>Wife's Occupation</u>					
Blue collar	(215)	%	7	93	-
Professional/manager/ proprietor	(85)	%	21	79	-
Other white collar	(101)	%	2	97	1
Housewife	(480)	%	8	91	1

*Less than 0.5%.

Table 12

Q.25e

FREQUENCY OF REPORTING TO POLICE

(Base: All violent incidents mentioned that were reported to police)

Q.: How many times did you report the incident to the police?

	(Number Of Reported Incidents)	%	<u>One</u>	<u>Two</u>	<u>Three And Over</u>	<u>Not Sure</u>
<u>Total</u>	(76)	%	66	13	17	4
<u>Size of Place</u>						
Urban	(24)	%	88	8	4	-
Suburban	(16)	%	63	25	13	-
Town/rural	(36)	%	53	11	28	8
<u>Race</u>						
White	(58)	%	60	16	21	3
Nonwhite	(18)	%	83	6	6	6
<u>Income</u>						
Under \$7,500	(23)	%	48	9	35	9
\$7,500-\$14,999	(19)	%	68	16	11	5
\$15,000-\$24,999	(15)	%	87	7	7	-
\$25,000 and over	(12)	%	58	25	17	-
<u>Wife's Education</u>						
8th grade	(17)	%	35	6	47	12
High school	(54)	%	72	17	9	2
College	(4)	%	100	-	-	-

Q.25f

Table 13

SPEED OF POLICE RESPONSE

(Base: All violent incidents mentioned that were reported to police)

Q.: How long did it take for the police to respond?

(Number of reported incidents)	Total	Size of Place		
		Urban	Suburban	Town/Rural
	(76) %	(24) %	(16) %	(36) %
Under 5 minutes	18	4	69	6
6-15 minutes	16	21	19	11
16-30 minutes	21	46	6	11
31-60 minutes	5	4	-	8
Over an hour	14	4	6	25
Didn't respond	17	21	-	22
Doesn't apply	1	-	6	-
Not sure	8	-	-	17

Police action on incidents reported to them varied by location and by the woman's race. Of the incidents reported to police, 41% resulted in the arrest of the husband. No action was taken in 29% of cases, while a report was filed in 24% of cases. Although the number of cases reported to the police is small, making additional inferences statistically difficult, actual arrests of husbands took place in 45% of incidents involving whites, but in a lesser 28% of cases involving nonwhites. Once police were involved, arrests followed in 69% of cases in the suburbs, compared to a lesser 21% in urban areas and 42% in town and rural areas.

The victims' evaluation of their treatment by police is mixed. The women express satisfaction with police treatment in almost two-thirds (64%) of cases. However, they are dissatisfied with 34% of these police contacts. Dissatisfaction is reported in well over half (62%) of the cases in urban areas, while ratings of police treatment are significantly more positive in suburban areas (only 12% dissatisfied) and town/rural areas (25% dissatisfied). Little variation in ratings of police treatment is found between nonwhites (66% satisfied) and whites (64% satisfied) and among women of different income levels. Women with incomes under \$7,5000 a year report satisfaction with police treatment in 74% of cases, while women with incomes of \$25,000 and over were satisfied in 75% of cases.

Table 14

Q.25g

ACTION TAKEN BY POLICE

(Base: All violent incidents mentioned that were reported to police)

Q.: What action(s) did the police take?

	(Number Of Reported Incidents)	%	Took Information/ Filed Report	Obtained Warrant For Arrest Of Husband/ Partner	Arrested Husband/ Partner	Other	None	Not Sure
<u>Total</u>	<u>(76)</u>	%	<u>24</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Size of Place</u>								
Urban	(24)	%	17	17	21	33	46	-
Suburban	(16)	%	56	19	69	19	6	-
Town/rural	(36)	%	14	14	42	3	28	3
<u>Race</u>								
White	(58)	%	21	5	45	21	28	2
Nonwhite	(18)	%	33	50	28	-	33	-
<u>Income</u>								
Under \$7,500	(23)	%	9	22	39	9	26	-
\$7,500-\$14,999	(19)	%	47	5	47	21	16	5
\$15,000-\$24,999	(15)	%	20	20	20	33	40	-
\$25,000 and over	(12)	%	25	25	75	8	17	-
<u>Wife's Education</u>								
8th grade	(17)	%	12	-	53	12	29	-
High school	(54)	%	24	19	37	19	28	2
College	(4)	%	50	25	25	-	50	-
<u>Husband's Occupation</u>								
Blue collar	(65)	%	25	15	43	12	31	-
Professional/manager/ proprietor	(5)	%	20	-	-	60	20	-
Other white collar	(3)	%	-	67	67	-	-	33
<u>Wife's Occupation</u>								
Blue collar	(16)	%	19	-	44	6	38	-
Professional/manager/ proprietor	(18)	%	17	-	33	22	33	-
Other white collar	(2)	%	-	-	-	50	50	-

Table 15

Q.25h

SATISFACTION WITH POLICE TREATMENT

(Base: All violent incidents mentioned that were reported to police)

Q.: How satisfied were you with the way the police treated you -- very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?

	(Number Of Reported Incidents)		Very Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied	Not Sure
<u>Total</u>	<u>(76)</u>	%	<u>42</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Size of Place</u>							
Urban	(24)	%	38	-	8	54	-
Suburban	(16)	%	63	25	6	6	-
Town/rural	(36)	%	36	36	3	22	3
<u>Race</u>							
White	(58)	%	45	19	7	28	2
Nonwhite	(18)	%	33	33	-	33	-
<u>Income</u>							
Under \$7,500	(23)	%	52	22	4	22	-
\$7,500-\$14,999	(19)	%	42	26	-	26	5
\$15,000-\$24,999	(15)	%	47	7	13	33	-
\$25,000 and over	(12)	%	25	50	8	17	-
<u>Wife's Education</u>							
8th grade	(17)	%	65	12	-	24	-
High school	(54)	%	35	26	6	31	2
College	(4)	%	25	25	25	25	-

The courts: Kentucky women took spousal violence to court in 4% of incidents -- a small fraction of cases. Cases most likely to reach the courts involved women with household incomes of over \$25,000 a year (8%), those in urban areas (6%), and nonwhite women (6%).

Of these few cases, the victimized women expressed satisfaction with court actions in 70%, with 27% dissatisfied. However, because of the small number of incidents upon which this finding is based, the sampling error here is quite high. This finding, therefore, may not be representative of the experiences of all women pursuing incidents in the courts.

Q.25i

Table 16

CASES THAT WENT TO COURT
(Base: All violent incidents mentioned)

Q.: Did this case go to court?

	(Number Of Reported Incidents)	Yes	No	Not Sure
<u>Total</u>	(876)	% 4	94	2
<u>Size of Place</u>				
Urban	(175)	% 6	93	2
Suburban	(202)	% 5	95	*
Town/rural	(499)	% 2	95	3
<u>Race</u>				
White	(771)	% 3	95	2
Nonwhite	(102)	% 6	93	1
<u>Income</u>				
Under \$7,500	(163)	% 3	95	2
\$7,500-\$14,999	(251)	% 2	96	2
\$15,000-\$24,999	(297)	% 3	95	2
\$25,000 and over	(132)	% 8	89	3
<u>Wife's Education</u>				
8th grade	(146)	% 3	94	3
High school	(563)	% 4	94	2
College	(128)	% 2	98	-

*Less than 0.5%.

Q.25j

Table 17

FREQUENCY OF CASES GOING TO COURT

(Base: All violent incidents mentioned that went to court)

Q.: How many times did you go to court?

(Number of reported incidents)	Total (30) %
1	80
2	17
3-5	-
6-10	-
11-20	-
More than 20	-
Not sure	3

Q.25L

Table 18

SATISFACTION WITH COURT CASE RESOLUTION

(Base: All violent incidents mentioned that went to court)

Q.: How satisfied were you with the way the case was resolved -- very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?

	(Number Of Reported Incidents)		Very Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied	Not Sure
<u>Total</u>	(30)	%	43	27	7	20	3
<u>Size of Place</u>							
Urban	(10)	%	60	30	-	10	-
Suburban	(10)	%	50	40	10	-	-
Town/rural	(10)	%	20	10	10	50	10
<u>Race</u>							
White	(24)	%	38	33	8	21	-
Nonwhite	(6)	%	67	-	-	17	17
<u>Income</u>							
Under \$7,500	(4)	%	50	-	-	25	25
\$7,500-\$14,999	(6)	%	17	50	17	17	-
\$15,000-\$24,999	(9)	%	33	56	11	-	-
\$25,000 and over	(10)	%	60	-	-	40	-
<u>Wife's Education</u>							
8th grade	(4)	%	50	-	-	25	25
High school	(20)	%	45	25	10	20	-
College	(2)	%	100	-	-	-	-

Where else to turn? Few spousal victims turn to the police for assistance. To whom else do they turn? In 43% of cases they turn to no one. Where they do seek someone else to talk to about their problem, they turn most often to another family member (61% of cases in which they turn to someone) or a friend (49%). Among other sources, they seek out a minister in 14% of these cases, a psychologist in 11%, a marriage counselor in 4%, and a social worker in 4%.

Some demographic differences emerge on the question of to whom victims of spousal violence turn to talk about their problem. Virtually all groups, in incidents where they do seek out another person, most often turn to another family member and/or a friend. Women of higher income (\$25,000 or more) or education (at least some college) seek out a minister less frequently than do others. They also turn to social workers less frequently than do women with less education and lower income. Women with a college education did not report a single incident in this survey in which they sought a social worker. By contrast, a social worker was sought in 11% of violent incidents involving women with less than a high school education.

Observation:

Three key findings emerge here. First, in almost half of the violence cases, the women turn to no one, especially not the police. When they do wish to talk, they seek out mainly relatives and friends. Second, women from low income households are more apt to turn to a public agency, the police, or a social worker, than are the others -- thus skewing public perceptions and official statistics on spousal violence. Third, professional women, who have a greater degree of financial independence from their spouses, are more likely to report an incident than are housewives or women with blue collar or clerical jobs, who may have no financial option other than to avoid escalating the dispute and "grin and bear it."

Q.25m

Table 19

DISCUSSION OF INCIDENT

(Base: All violent incidents mentioned that respondent discussed with someone)

Q.: Did you talk to any of the following about this incident? Anyone else?

	(Number of Reported Incidents)		Minister	Friend	Family Member	Social Worker	Marriage Counselor	Psychol- ogist	Other
<u>Total</u>	(502)	%	14	49	61	4	4	11	6
<u>Size of Place</u>									
Urban	(100)	%	6	48	70	2	4	10	6
Suburban	(100)	%	13	46	59	3	3	7	4
Town/rural	(302)	%	16	51	59	6	5	12	6
<u>Race</u>									
White	(428)	%	14	50	60	5	4	11	6
Nonwhite	(71)	%	8	48	65	-	4	11	6
<u>Income</u>									
Under \$7,500	(102)	%	18	53	72	11	4	14	12
\$7,500-\$14,999	(142)	%	12	45	51	1	4	13	6
\$15,000-\$24,999	(160)	%	19	54	58	3	6	6	3
\$25,000 and over	(78)	%	-	40	71	4	1	14	4
<u>Wife's Education</u>									
8th grade	(93)	%	23	51	83	11	3	11	5
High school	(313)	%	14	49	57	4	4	9	6
College	(69)	%	6	59	51	-	7	10	6
<u>Husband's Occupation</u>									
Blue collar	(340)	%	15	54	65	6	6	12	4
Professional/manager/ proprietor	(51)	%	10	37	61	-	-	12	-
Other white collar	(30)	%	27	47	33	3	-	3	10
<u>Wife's Occupation</u>									
Blue collar	(125)	%	26	57	67	7	2	9	6
Professional/manager/ proprietor	(55)	%	2	44	73	9	7	36	4
Other white collar	(39)	%	-	41	41	-	5	8	23
<u>Parent's Behavior</u>									
Father push, grab or hit mother									
Yes	(171)	%	10	57	63	6	6	9	3
No	(297)	%	14	43	60	4	4	13	7

Assistance to Victims of Violence

A wide gap exists between the services and treatment women who were victims of spousal violence received and the services they would like to have received. For each incident of violence reported in the survey, the women were asked if they had received:

- Shelter or emergency housing;
- Legal aid;
- Child care;
- Counseling.

A scant 5% received counseling. An even lesser 2% received emergency housing or legal aid, and only 1% of the women with children received child care. Suburban women received even fewer services. After no incident did a suburban woman report receiving emergency housing or legal aid, with 1% reporting they received child care or counseling.

The absence of services for women who were victims of violence contrasts sharply to what these women felt should have been provided them:

- In more than 1 in 3 (34%) cases, victimized women would have liked to receive counseling, but received it in only 5% of cases.
- In 26% of cases, women with children would have liked child care available, yet they received it in only 1% of cases.
- In 27% of cases, the women would have liked to receive legal aid, while it was provided in only 2% of cases.
- Emergency shelter would have been welcome in 25% of cases, yet was provided in only 2%.

This gap between needs and actual services provided holds across virtually all demographic and racial groups. In sum, help was provided in only 1 in 12 cases where victims of spousal violence needed it.

Q.25n

Table 20

ASSISTANCE RECEIVED
(Base: All violent incidents mentioned)

Q.: Did you receive the following for this incident? Anything else?

	(Number Of Reported Incidents**)		Shelter Or Emergency Housing			Legal Aid			Child Care			Counseling		
			Yes	No	Not Sure	Yes	No	Not Sure	Yes	No	Not Sure	Yes	No	Not Sure
<u>Total</u>	(879)	%	2	97	*	2	98	*	1	98	*	5	94	1
<u>Size of Place</u>														
Urban	(174)	%	2	98	-	2	97	1	1	98	1	6	93	1
Suburban	(204)	%	-	100	*	*	100	-	1	99	-	1	99	*
Town/rural	(501)	%	4	96	*	2	98	*	1	98	1	7	93	1
<u>Race</u>														
White	(774)	%	2	98	*	2	98	*	1	99	1	5	95	*
Nonwhite	(102)	%	6	94	-	2	98	-	3	97	-	11	87	2
<u>Income</u>														
Under \$7,500	(165)	%	3	96	1	2	97	1	1	98	1	4	95	1
\$7,500-\$14,999	(252)	%	2	98	-	1	99	-	2	98	*	8	91	*
\$15,000-\$24,999	(299)	%	3	97	-	2	98	-	1	98	*	5	94	1
\$25,000 and over	(131)	%	-	99	1	-	100	-	-	100	-	1	98	1
<u>Wife's Education</u>														
8th grade	(147)	%	1	99	-	-	100	-	-	100	-	2	98	-
High school	(565)	%	2	98	*	2	97	*	2	98	1	5	95	*
College	(130)	%	5	94	1	1	99	-	1	98	1	6	92	2
<u>Husband's Occupation</u>														
Blue Collar	(590)	%	3	97	*	2	98	*	1	98	*	4	95	1
Professional/manager/ proprietor	(119)	%	1	99	-	-	100	-	1	99	-	7	93	-
Other white collar	(51)	%	-	100	-	2	98	-	-	100	-	4	94	2
<u>Wife's Occupation</u>														
Blue collar	(215)	%	1	98	*	1	99	-	1	98	1	4	95	*
Professional/manager/ proprietor	(85)	%	2	98	-	5	95	-	4	96	-	9	89	1
Other white collar	(101)	%	1	98	1	-	98	2	-	93	2	3	96	1

*Less than 0.5%.

**Number of reported incidents may drop slightly due to non-response.

Q.25o

Table 21

ASSISTANCE WOULD HAVE LIKED TO RECEIVE
(Base: All violent incidents mentioned)

Q.: Would you have liked to have received the following?

	(Number Of Reported Incidents)*		Shelter Or Emergency Housing			Legal Aid			Child Care			Counseling		
			Would Have Liked	Not Have Liked	Not Sure	Would Have Liked	Not Have Liked	Not Sure	Would Have Liked	Not Have Liked	Not Sure	Would Have Liked	Not Have Liked	Not Sure
<u>Total</u>	(871)	%	25	72	3	27	71	3	25	73	3	34	62	4
<u>Size of Place</u>														
Urban	(173)	%	26	72	2	29	70	2	23	74	3	35	60	5
Suburban	(204)	%	16	78	6	15	79	6	18	76	6	33	60	7
Town/rural	(497)	%	28	70	2	31	68	2	28	71	1	34	64	2
<u>Race</u>														
White	(768)	%	23	73	3	25	72	3	25	73	3	32	63	4
Nonwhite	(101)	%	34	65	1	37	61	2	25	73	2	49	50	1
<u>Income</u>														
Under \$7,500	(164)	%	34	62	4	35	60	4	32	64	4	37	57	6
\$7,500-\$14,999	(248)	%	13	83	3	18	79	2	15	81	3	26	70	4
\$15,000-\$24,999	(296)	%	23	75	2	24	73	3	25	73	2	36	60	4
\$25,000 and over	(131)	%	38	60	2	37	61	2	32	67	1	42	56	2
<u>Wife's Education</u>														
8th grade	(147)	%	39	59	3	39	60	1	35	63	2	53	46	1
High school	(559)	%	24	72	3	28	69	4	25	72	3	34	62	5
College	(129)	%	6	92	2	10	88	2	9	88	3	16	80	3
<u>Husband's Occupation</u>														
Blue collar	(584)	%	28	69	3	29	67	4	29	68	3	38	58	4
Professional/manager/ proprietor	(119)	%	15	85	-	13	87	-	12	88	-	14	83	3
Other white collar	(51)	%	12	82	6	16	84	-	16	84	-	33	65	2
<u>Wife's Occupation</u>														
Blue collar	(212)	%	30	65	5	32	65	3	27	69	4	42	51	7
Professional/manager proprietor	(84)	%	45	53	2	35	58	7	40	57	4	40	56	4
Other white collar	(101)	%	20	78	2	26	71	3	25	72	3	42	56	2

*Number of reported incidents may drop slightly due to non-response.

Q.25n

Table 22

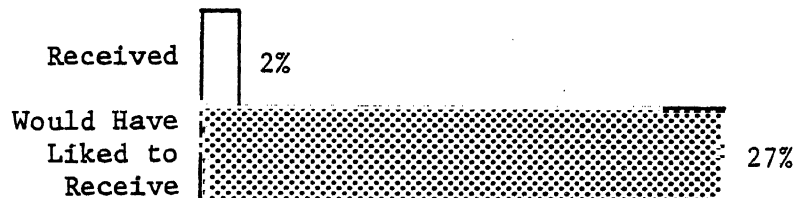
ASSISTANCE RECEIVED OR WOULD HAVE LIKED TO RECEIVE
(Base: All violent incidents mentioned)

Q.: Did you receive the following for this/these incident(s)? Anything else?

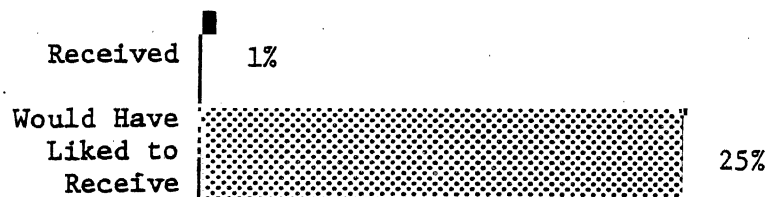
Q.: Would you have liked to receive the following?



SHELTER OR EMERGENCY HOUSING



LEGAL AID



CHILD CARE



COUNSELING

Violence and Abuse

Women who are victims of abuse -- the most serious forms of spousal violence, including being kicked, beaten up, or being threatened or attacked with a knife or gun -- are more likely to seek help than are victims of spousal violence in general and just as unlikely to find it. Over 33,000 Kentucky women suffered abuse in the past 12 months.

Not surprisingly, victims of spousal abuse treat the incidents as more serious than do victims of spousal violence in general. Incidents of abuse are almost twice as likely as incidents of violence in general to be reported to the police (17% vs. 9%); they are more likely to require medical attention (15% vs. 9%); and they are more likely to result in court cases (6% vs. 4%). However, these figures indicate that a large majority of incidents of abuse are not reported to the police or other officials, despite the severity of the violence involved.

This is further highlighted by the fact that 31% of incidents of abuse are not discussed with anyone at all. This is somewhat lower than the 43% of violence incidents that go unmentioned, but it still leaves 3 incidents of abuse in 10 totally unknown to the outside world.

Even those incidents which are discussed are most often discussed with family members (67% of incidents discussed with anyone) and friends (50%). In general, incidents of abuse are discussed with the same types of people with whom incidents of spousal violence in general are discussed: 15% of the incidents are discussed with ministers, 12% with psychologists, 5% with social workers, and 4% with marriage counselors.

Abused women, like victims of spousal violence in general, receive few services to assist them. Counseling was received in 7% of the incidents of abuse. Other services were even rarer. Shelter or emergency housing and legal aid were only received in 3% of the incidents; child care in only 2%.

Again, the need for these services far outstrips what has been provided:

- In almost half of the cases (46%), abused women would have liked to receive counseling, but they only received it in 7% of the cases.
- In 37% of the incidents, abused women would have liked to receive legal aid; in 3% it was provided.
- In 36% of the cases, they would have liked shelter or emergency housing; they received it in 3% of the cases.
- Child care would have been welcome in 36% of the incidents, but abused women received such assistance in only 2% of the cases.

Observation:

The shortfall in services provided for the 33,000 Kentucky women abused last year points up the need for services and outreach to battered wives. Help is provided in only about 1 case in 12 where the need is expressed. The victim of spousal violence or spousal abuse in Kentucky has few places to turn for assistance, whether she be white or non-white, middle class or poor, with children or without children. The spousal violence problem is much broader than conventional wisdom indicates. Furthermore, the problem has been shrouded by infrequent reporting to police and other officials, thereby limiting the State of Kentucky's perceived need to address it. These data clearly indicate the urgent need for services and treatment centers.

Q.25a,d,i,m

Table 23

REPORTING OF INCIDENTS OF ABUSE AND VIOLENCE
(Base: All incidents of abuse (violence) mentioned)

(Number of reported incidents)	Incidents Of Abuse	Incidents Of Any Type Of Violence*
	(322) %	(881) %
Discussed incident with someone	69	57
Reported to police	17	9
Required medical attention	15	9
Case went to court	6	4

*Includes incidents of abuse.

Q.25m

Table 24

DISCUSSION OF INCIDENTS OF ABUSE AND VIOLENCE
(Base: All incidents of abuse/violence that respondent discussed with anyone)

Q.: Did you talk to any of the following about this incident? Anyone else?

(Number of reported incidents)	Incidents Of Abuse	Incidents Of Any Type Of Violence*
	(221) %	(512) %
Minister	15	14
Friend	50	49
Family member	67	61
Social worker	5	4
Marriage counselor	4	4
Psychologist	12	11
Other	3	6

*Includes incidents of abuse.

Q.25n,o

Table 25

INCIDENTS OF ABUSE AND VIOLENCE:
SERVICES RECEIVED OR WOULD HAVE LIKED TO RECEIVE

Q.: Did you receive the following for this incident? Anything else?
(Base: All incidents of abuse/violence mentioned)

Q.: Would you have liked to receive the following?
(Base: All incidents of abuse/violence mentioned)

(Number of reported incidents)	Incidents Of Abuse		Incidents Of Any Type Of Violence*	
	Service Received	Service Would Have Liked To Receive	Service Received	Service Would Have Liked To Receive
	(322) %	(322) %	(881) %	(881) %
Shelter or emergency housing	3	36	2	25
Legal aid	3	37	2	27
Child care	2	36	1	25
Counseling	7	46	5	34

*Includes incidents of abuse.

IV. SPOUSAL VIOLENCE IN KENTUCKY: A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

This study has unearthed spousal violence levels in Kentucky which point to a social problem of major proportions. Yet, the problem is, by no means, unique to the Bluegrass state. Substantial underreporting characterizes the family violence problem throughout the country, as the table below indicates. In each category, Kentucky parallels the nation as a whole. The national data result from a study by M. A. Straus, R. J. Gelles, and S. K. Steinmetz, Behind Closed Doors: Violence in the American Family (1979).

Table 26
SPOUSAL VIOLENCE, PAST 12 MONTHS

(Number of respondents)	National (1,169) %	Kentucky (1,793) %
Threw something at you	3.4	2.9
Pushed, grabbed, or shoved you	9.8	8.5
Slapped you	4.9	4.8
Kicked, bit, or hit you with a fist	2.7	1.4
Hit or tried to hit you with something	2.4	2.2
Beat you	1.5	1.8
Threatened you with a knife or gun	0.7	1.4
Used a knife or fired a gun	0.4	0.4
<hr/>		
Abuse Index (items 4 through 8)	4.0	4.1

NOTES

1. R.J. Gelles, "The Violent Family," in Scott McNall (ed.), Critical Issues in Sociology, New York: Holt, Rinehart, & Winston, Inc., 1979.
2. M.A. Straus, R.J. Gelles, and S.K. Steinmetz, Behind Closed Doors: Violence in the American Family, Garden City, New York: Anchor/Doubleday, 1979 (Forthcoming).

APPENDIX A:
METHODOLOGY

A. Sampling Procedure

The survey was conducted among a cross-section sample of Kentucky women married or living with a male partner (N=1,793). The procedure used for selecting households was a form of random digit dialing. Interviewers were given the first five digits of a series of randomly selected residential telephone numbers that had been previously stratified by geographic location in Kentucky, by minor civil subdivisions. They then added two randomly generated digits to complete a new seven-digit telephone number. The purpose of this process is to guarantee the inclusion of individuals in the sample who have unlisted telephones and the more transient elements of society whose telephone numbers are not yet listed. While about 96% of all American households have phones, in some subgroups (black, for example) the percentage of families with unlisted and non-listed numbers approaches 40%. Thus, a random digit procedure is essential to obtain a sample with the correct demographic balance.

In addition to the totals above, many other numbers were dialed which rang but were never answered. These are primarily numbers which are not in service or belong to businesses; but to reduce the chances that a respondent was simply not at home, each of these numbers was dialed at different times during the survey period.

Random digit dialing also ensures respondent anonymity. Telephone numbers are selected by dialing random numbers rather than through pre-identifying respondents using telephone books or other lists. The Harris firm does not record the respondent's name or address at any time. The firm also preserves the anonymity of the phone number by destroying the questionnaire cover sheet.

This survey is based on a sample drawn from the civilian population of Kentucky. People in prisons, hospitals, or religious and educational institutions are typically not included. The samples are based on census information on the population of the state. These population figures are updated by intercensal estimates produced annually by the Bureau of Census. This study used household estimates for all minor civil divisions within the state.

B. Selection of Respondents Within Households

Once a household was randomly selected, interviewers asked the initial respondent to list the number of women living in that household "who are married, or who have been living with a male partner in the past 12 months, even if they are now separated, divorced, or widowed." If only one eligible woman resided in that household, she was designated the respondent. If more than one eligible woman resided in the household, all were listed by age and one respondent was randomly selected from the eligible list.

Only 9% of eligible respondents either refused to be interviewed or terminated the interview before completion -- an unusually low survey refusal rate by any standard.

C. Sampling Error

Although many people find it hard to believe that a sample of 1,793 can represent the population of married women and women living with a male partner in Kentucky, this is nonetheless statistically true. However, in reading the data, it should be kept in mind that the results are

subject to sampling error, i.e., the difference between the results obtained from the sample and those which would be obtained by surveying the entire population. The size of a possible sampling varies to some extent with the size of the sample and the percentage giving a particular answer. The following table sets forth the range of error in samples of different sizes and at different percentages of response:

RECOMMENDED ALLOWANCE FOR SAMPLING ERROR (PLUS OR MINUS)
AT 95% CONFIDENCE LEVEL

Response	Sample Size						
	1,793	1,500	1,200	900	500	250	100
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
10 (90)	1	.2	2	2	3	5	7
20 (80)	2	2	3	3	4	6	10
30 (70)	2	3	3	4	5	7	11
40 (60)	2	3	3	4	5	7	12
50	2	3	3	4	5	8	12

For example, if the response for a sample size of 1,793 is 30%, in 95 cases out of 100 the response in the population will be between 28% and 32%. This error accounts only for sampling error. Survey research is also susceptible to other errors, such as in data handling and interviewer recording. However, the procedures followed by the Harris firm keep errors of this kind to a minimum.

APPENDIX B:

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE SAMPLE OF KENTUCKY WOMEN
MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A MALE PARTNER

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE SAMPLE OF KENTUCKY WOMEN
MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A MALE PARTNER

	Number In Sample #	Percentage %
<u>Total</u>	<u>1,793</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>Income</u>		
Under \$7,500	299	17
\$7,500-\$14,999	466	26
\$15,000-\$24,999	556	31
\$25,000 and over	321	18
<u>Education (Wife)</u>		
8th grade	310	17
High school	1,042	58
College	401	22
<u>Education (Husband)</u>		
8th grade	374	21
High school	866	48
College	471	26
<u>Size of Place</u>		
Urban	305	17
Suburban	372	21
Town/rural	1,116	62
<u>Age</u>		
18-29	469	26
30-49	713	40
50-64	421	23
65 and over	173	10
<u>Marital Status</u>		
Married	1,733	97
Divorced/separated	25	1
Living with male partner	20	1

APPENDIX C:
THE QUESTIONNAIRE

LOUIS HARRIS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10020

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:
Questionnaire No. 5-6-7-8

Study No. 792701

"FAMILY VIOLENCE IN KENTUCKY"

March, 1979

Interviewer's Name (PLEASE PRINT): _____

Telephone Number: _____
(Area Code) (Number)

Hello, My name is _____ and I'm with Louis Harris and Associates, the public opinion research firm. We are conducting a study for the Kentucky Commission on Women about Kentucky women and their family life, and I'd like to ask you (or a woman) in your household some questions.

First, I'd like to ask about your household. Could you tell me how many women live here, including yourself, who are married, or who have been living with a male partner in the past 12 months, even if they are now separated, divorced or widowed.

None.....() (SCREEN OUT)
One.....()
Two.....()
Three.....()
Four.....() (CONTINUE WITH
QUESTIONNAIRE)
Five or more.....()
Not sure.....()
Refused.....() → (REFUSAL)

HOW TO DETERMINE WHOM YOU ARE TO INTERVIEW IN THIS HOUSEHOLD:

1. If only one eligible woman lives here, interview that person.
2. If more than one eligible woman lives here ask Question A, then list below all the women -- according to age, the oldest first. The woman next to the "X" is the woman you interview.

A. Please tell me the ages of ALL FEMALE RESIDENTS, married or living with a male partner, beginning with the oldest.

START AT "X"

ELIGIBLE WOMEN

ROTATE

()

()

()

()

()

ASK OF "X'ed" WOMAN IN Q.A

B. Are you (have you been in past 12 months) married, widowed, divorced, separated or presently living with a male partner?

MULTIPLE RECORD IF NECESSARY

Married.....(11) -1
Widowed..... -2
Divorced..... -3
Separated..... -4
Living with male partner.. -5

People generally think of the family as a group that usually gets along together, even though there are lots of exceptions. The purpose of this study is to learn about the way family disagreements are settled. This is important information which will be helpful in understanding American families and in providing information which may be useful to us all.

I want to assure you that your name will not appear anywhere on the questionnaire, so your answers cannot be connected with you in any way. You are one of a large group of women we will be talking with around the state, and your answers will be kept strictly confidential.

First, I'd like to ask you some general questions about you and your (husband/partner).

1. How long have you been married or living together?

12-13 YEARS

Less than 1 year. (14(____-1

Not sure.....-2

No answer/refused....-3

2. Have you ever been married to or lived with some other male partner before?

Yes.....(15(____-1 (ASK Q.3)

No.....-2 (SKIP TO Q.4)

No answer/refused....-3

3. How did the relationship end?

DO NOT READ

Separation.....(16(____-1

Divorce.....-2

Death.....-3

Desertion.....-4

Other (SPECIFY).....-5

No answer/refused.....-6

ASK EVERYONE

4. Has your (husband/partner) ever been married to or lived with some other female partner before?

Yes.....(17(____-1 (ASK Q.5)

No.....-2 (SKIP TO Q.6)

No answer/refused....-3

5. How did that relationship end?

DO NOT READ

Separation.....(18(____-1

Divorce.....-2

Death.....-3

Desertion.....-4

Other (SPECIFY).....-5

No answer/refused.....-6

ASK EVERYONE

6. Are you currently a student or taking any courses this year in a college or other kind of school?

Yes....(19(____-1
 No.....____-2
 Not sure...____-3

7. How about your (husband/partner)? Is he currently taking any courses this year in a college or other kind of school?

Yes....(20(____-1
 No.....____-2
 Not sure...____-3

8. What is the highest grade or year you completed in school? RECORD BELOW

9. How about your (husband/partner)? What is the highest grade or year he completed in school?

RECORD BELOW

	<u>Q.8</u> <u>Respondent</u>	<u>Q.9</u> <u>Husband/Partner</u>
No formal schooling (0 years).....	(21(____-1	(22(____-1
First through 7th grade (1-7 years of school completed).....	____-2	____-2
8th grade (8 years of school completed).....	____-3	____-3
Some high school (9-11 years of school completed).....	____-4	____-4
High school graduate (12 years of school completed).....	____-5	____-5
Some college (1-3 years of college completed).....	____-6	____-6
Two year college graduate (completed 2 years of community college, etc.).....	____-7	____-7
Four year college graduate (completed 4 years of college).....	____-8	____-8
Post graduate (4 year college graduate and completed at least 1 year of graduate school).....	____-9	____-9
Trade/technical/vocational beyond high school.....	____-0	____-0
Not sure/refused.....	____-x	____-x

10. Is your (husband/partner) an hourly wage worker, salaried, or self-employed in his main job?

Hourly wage worker.....(23(-1	} (ASK Q.11)
Salaried/commissioned.....	-2	
Self-employed.....	-3	
Retired.....	-4	
Unemployed.....	-5	
Deceased (vol.).....	-6	

None of the above:

Student.....	-7	} (SKIP TO Q.12)
Military service.....	-8	
Househusband.....	-9	
Disabled.....	-0	
Other (SPECIFY)	-x	
Refused.....	-y	

11. What type of work does he (did he, if retired/deceased) do?

PROBE FULLY, FINDING OUT WHAT THE
JOB IS CALLED, DUTIES INVOLVED,
ETC., IN ORDER TO CATEGORIZE
CORRECTLY

Professional.....(24(-1
Manager, official.....	-2
Proprietor (small business).....	-3
Clerical worker.....	-4
Sales worker.....	-5
Skilled craftsman, foreman.....	-6
Operative, unskilled laborer (except farm).....	-7
Service worker.....	-8
Farmer, farm manager, farm laborer.....	-9
Other (SPECIFY)	-0
Refused.....	-x

ASK EVERYONE

12. Are you an hourly wage worker, salaried, or self-employed in your main job?

Hourly wage worker.....(25(-1	} (ASK Q.13)
Salaried/commissioned.....	-2	
Self-employed.....	-3	
Retired.....	-4	
Unemployed.....	-5	

None of the above:

Student.....	-6	} (SKIP TO Q.14)
Military service.....	-7	
Housewife.....	-8	
Disabled.....	-9	
Other (SPECIFY)	-0	
Refused.....	-x	

13. What type of work do (did, if retired) you do?

AGAIN, PROBE FULLY, FINDING OUT
WHAT THE JOB IS CALLED, DUTIES
INVOLVED, ETC., IN ORDER TO
CATEGORIZE CORRECTLY BELOW

Professional.....(26(_____-1
Manager, official.....-2
Proprietor (small business).....-3
Clerical worker.....-4
Sales worker.....-5
Skilled craftsman, foreman.....-6
Operative, unskilled laborer
(except farm).....-7
Service worker.....-8
Farmer, farm manager, farm
laborer.....-9
Other (SPECIFY) _____-0
Refused.....-x

ASK EVERYONE

14. How long have you lived in your present community?

Less than 1 year.(29(_____-1
Not sure.....-2
Refused/no answer....-3

____ YEARS
27-28

15. How long have you lived in your present house or apartment?

Less than 1 year....(32(_____-1
Not sure.....-2
No answer/refused.....-3

____ YEARS
30-31

16. Since you and your (husband/partner) have been married or living together, how many different cities or towns have you lived in, including the one you're in now?

Number.....33-34
Not sure/refused..(35(_____-1

17. Now, I'd like to ask you about the children in your family. First, how many children do you have in all, counting children who are living in your house or apartment, and those who are not living here?

Number.....36 (ASK Q.18)

None.....(37(_____-1 (SKIP
Not sure/refused.....-2 TO
Q.20a)

18. How many of these children are living in your house or apartment?

Number.....38
None.....(39(_____-1
Not sure/refused..-2

INTERVIEWER: THERE IS NO Q.19

~~ASK EVERYONE~~

20a. Thinking back to when you were growing up and you had a dispute with your parents or guardians, about how often did your parents or guardians (READ LIST) when you had a disagreement with them -- usually, sometimes, hardly ever, or never?

Had no parents or guardian.....(41(____-1 (SKIP TO Q.21)

	Usually	Some- times	Hardly Ever	Never	Not Sure/ Refused
a. Discuss an issue calmly.....(42(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	
b. Get information to back up their side of things.....(43(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	
c. Bring in or try to bring in some- one to help settle things.....(44(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	
d. Insult you or swear at you.....(45(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	
e. Sulk or refuse to talk about the issue.....(46(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	
f. Stomp out of the room or house or yard.....(47(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	
g. Cry.....(48(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	
h. Do or say something to spite you....(49(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	
i. <u>Threaten</u> to hit you or throw some- thing at you.....(50(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	
j. Throw or smash or hit or kick some- thing.....(51(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	
k. Throw something at you.....(52(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	
l. Push, grab, or shove you.....(53(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	
m. Slap or spank you.....(54(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	
n. Kick, bite, or hit you with a fist..(55(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	
o. Hit or try to hit you with something(56(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	
p. Beat you up.....(57(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	
q. <u>Threaten</u> you with a knife or gun....(58(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	
r. Use a knife or fire a gun.....(59(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	
s. Other (PROBE)					
.....(60(____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	

20b. Again thinking back to when you were growing up, and your parents or guardians had a disagreement, do you recall your father pushing, grabbing, or hitting your mother?

Yes.....(61(____-1 (ASK Q.20c)

No.....-2

Not sure.....-3 (SKIP TO Q.20d)

One parent/guardian; brought up in home.....-4 (IF PARENT/GUARDIAN WAS FATHER, SKIP TO Q.20g)
(IF PARENT/GUARDIAN WAS MOTHER, SKIP TO Q.21)

20c. At those times when your parents had disagreements, how often do you recall your father pushing, grabbing, or hitting your mother -- usually, sometimes, hardly ever, or never?

Usually.....(62(____-1

Sometimes.....-2

Hardly ever.....-3

Never.....-4

Not sure.....-5

20d. Do you recall your mother ever pushing, grabbing, or hitting your father when they had a disagreement?

Yes.....(63(____-1 (ASK Q.20e)

No.....-2 (SKIP TO Q.20f)

Not sure.....-3

20e. At those times when your parents had disagreements, how often do you recall your mother pushing, grabbing, or hitting your father -- usually, sometimes, hardly ever, or never?

Usually.....(64(____-1

Sometimes.....-2

Hardly ever.....-3

Never.....-4

Not sure.....-5

20f. Overall, about how often would you say your parents or guardians had disputes when you were growing up -- very often, sometimes, or almost never?

Very often....(65(____-1

Sometimes.....-2

Almost never.....-3

Not sure.....-4

ASK IF HAD 2 PARENTS OR PARENT/GUARDIAN WAS FATHER

20g. Do you recall your father ever mentioning that his father pushed, grabbed, or hit his mother when they had a disagreement?

Yes.....(66(____-1

No.....-2

Not sure.....-3

ASK EVERYONE

21. No matter how well a couple gets along, there are times when they disagree on major decisions, get annoyed about something the other person does, or just have spats or fights because they're in a bad mood or tired or for some other reason. They also use many different ways of trying to settle their differences. I'm going to read some things that you and your (husband/partner) might do when you have an argument. I would like you to tell me how many times you yourself (READ EACH ITEM) in the past 12 months. (IF "NEVER" OR "NOT SURE" ON ITEM, ASK Q.22 FOR THAT ITEM, THEN CONTINUE WITH LIST FOR Q.21)

22. Thinking back over the whole time you've been together, was there ever an occasion when you yourself (READ ITEM)?

	Q.21 RESPONDENT-IN PAST 12 MONTHS								Q.22 DID YOU EVER		
	NEVER	ONCE	TWICE	3-5 TIMES	6-10 TIMES	11-20 TIMES	MORE THAN 20 TIMES	NOT SURE			
									YES	NO	NOT SURE
a. Discussed an issue calmly.....(67)	-1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	(15)-1	2	3
b. Got information to back up your side of things.....(68)	-1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	(16)-1	2	3
c. Brought in or tried to bring in someone to help settle things.....(69)	-1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	(17)-1	2	3
d. Insulted him or swore at him.....(70)	-1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	(18)-1	2	3
e. Sulked or refused to talk about an issue .(71)	-1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	(19)-1	2	3
f. Stomped out of the room or house or yard.....(72)	-1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	(20)-1	2	3
g. Cried.....(73)	-1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	(21)-1	2	3
h. Did or said something to spite him(74)	-1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	(22)-1	2	3
i. <u>Threatened</u> to hit him or throw something at him.....(75)	-1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	(23)-1	2	3
j. Threw or smashed or hit or kicked something.....(76)	-1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	(24)-1	2	3
k. Threw something at him.....(77)	-1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	(25)-1	2	3
l. Pushed, grabbed, or shoved him(78)	-1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	(26)-1	2	3
m. Slapped him(79)	-1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	(27)-1	2	3
n. Kicked, bit, or hit him with a fist (80)	-1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	(28)-1	2	3
o. Hit or tried to hit him with something.....(10)	-1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	(29)-1	2	3
p. Beat him up.....(11)	-1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	(30)-1	2	3
q. <u>Threatened</u> him with a knife or gun.....(12)	-1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	(31)-1	2	3
r. Used a knife or fired a gun.....(13)	-1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	(32)-1	2	3
Other (PROBE).....(14)	-1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	(33)-1	2	3

ASK Q. 22

23. And what about your (husband/partner)? Tell me how many times he (READ EACH ITEM) in the past 12 months? (IF "NEVER" OR "NOT SURE" ON ITEM, ASK Q.24 FOR THAT ITEM, THEN CONTINUE WITH LIST FOR Q.23)

24. Was there ever an occasion when your (husband/partner) (READ LIST)?

	Q.23								Q.24		
	HUSBAND/PARTNER-IN PAST 12 MONTHS								DID YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER EVER		
	NEVER	ONCE	TWICE	3-5 TIMES	6-10 TIMES	11-20 TIMES	MORE THAN 20 TIMES	NOT SURE	YES	NO	NOT SURE
a. Discussed an issue calmly.....(34)-1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	(53)-1	2	3	
b. Got information to back up his side of things.....(35)-1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	(54)-1	2	3	
c. Brought in or tried to bring in someone to help settle things.....(36)-1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	(55)-1	2	3	
d. Insulted you or swore at you.....(37)-1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	(56)-1	2	3	
e. Sulked or refused to talk about an issue .(38)-1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	(57)-1	2	3	
f. Stomped out of the room or house or yard.....(39)-1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	(58)-1	2	3	
g. Cried.....(40)-1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	(59)-1	2	3	
h. Did or said something to spite you.....(41)-1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	(60)-1	2	3	
i. <u>Threatened</u> to hit you or throw something at you.....(42)-1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	(61)-1	2	3	
j. Threw or smashed or hit or kicked something.....(43)-1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	(62)-1	2	3	
k. Threw something at you.....(44)-1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	(63)-1	2	3	
l. Pushed, grabbed, or shoved you.....(45)-1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	(64)-1	2	3	
m. Slapped you.....(46)-1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	(65)-1	2	3	
n. Kicked, bit, or hit you with a fist.....(47)-1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	(66)-1	2	3	
o. Hit or tried to hit you with something.....(48)-1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	(67)-1	2	3	
p. Beat you up.....(49)-1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	(68)-1	2	3	
q. <u>Threatened</u> you with a knife or gun.....(50)-1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	(69)-1	2	3	
r. Used a knife or fired a gun.....(51)-1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	(70)-1	2	3	
Other (PROBE).....(52)-1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	(71)-1	2	3	

IF OCCURRED IN PAST 12 MONTHS (Q.23) OR EVER ("YES" IN Q.24) FOR ANY ITEM, k THROUGH r, CONTINUE WITH Q.25a-25L ON SEPARATE PINK SHEET; OTHERS SKIP TO Q.26a.

ASK EVERYONE

26a. Has anyone assaulted you or attempted to assault you in the past 12 months, not including actual or attempted theft?

Yes, someone assaulted or attempted to assault me.....(72(-1 (ASK Q.26b)
 No, no one assaulted or attempted to assault me.....-2 (SKIP TO Q.27a)
 Not sure, refused.....-3

26b. How many times during the past 12 months have you been assaulted or has someone attempted to assault you?

26c. Could you tell me for (this incident) (the most recent incident/the incident before that), if it was actual assault or attempted assault?
 26d. Were you injured as a result of this (assault/attempted assault), or not?
 26e. Was a weapon such as a knife or gun used or not?

	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Assault</u>	<u>Refused</u>
Most recent incident.....(10(-1	-2	-3
Time before that.....(11(-1	-2	-3
Time before that.....(12(-1	-2	-3
Time before that.....(13(-1	-2	-3
Time before that.....(14(-1	-2	-3
Time before that.....(15(-1	-2	-3

Q.26b
 Number.....73-74
 Not sure/ refused..(75(-1 TO Q.27a

INTERVIEWER: ASK Q.26c-26e CONSECUTIVELY FOR EACH ASSAULT OR ATTEMPTED ASSAULT, STARTING WITH MOST RECENT INCIDENT. THE NUMBER OF INCIDENTS MUST BE THE SAME AS OR MORE THAN THE NUMBER GIVEN IN Q.26b.

ASK EVERYONE

27a. Were you ever the victim of a sexual assault or an attempted sexual assault?

Was victim.....(28(-1 (ASK Q.27b)
 Was not victim.....-2
 Not sure.....-3 } (SKIP TO FACTUALS)

27b. Were you the victim of a sexual assault or an attempted sexual assault in the past 12 months? (IF YES:) Was that an attempted sexual assault or an actual sexual assault?

Yes, was victim of attempted sexual assault.....(29(-1 } (ASK Q.27c)
 Yes, was victim of actual sexual assault.....-2
 No, was not.....-3
 Not sure/refused.....-4 } (SKIP TO FACTUALS)

27c. How many times did this happen to you in the past 12 months?

27d. Did you report (this incident) (the most recent incident/the incident before that) to the police?

IF "NO" OR "NOT SURE": SKIP TO Q.27f AND ASK a, b, AND c. IF "YES": ASK Q.27e AND Q.27f, a-f

27e. When you did report the incident to the police, how satisfied were you with the way the police dealt with the case -- very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?

27f. Were you (READ EACH ITEM)?

- Examined by a physician
- Sent to the hospital for an examination
- Referred to a psychologist by the hospital
- Asked information by the police for their report
- Asked if you wanted to press charges
- None of the above

27c. Number.....	27d. Reported		27e. How Satisfied				27f
	Yes	No	Very Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied	
30-31	(33(-1	-2	-3	-2	-3	-4	(45(-1 -2 -3 -4 -5 -6
Ask Most recent incident..	(34(-1	-2	-3	-2	-3	-4	(46(-1 -2 -3 -4 -5 -6
Time before that.....	(35(-1	-2	-3	-2	-3	-4	(47(-1 -2 -3 -4 -5 -6
Time before that.....	(36(-1	-2	-3	-2	-3	-4	(48(-1 -2 -3 -4 -5 -6
Time before that.....	(37(-1	-2	-3	-2	-3	-4	(49(-1 -2 -3 -4 -5 -6
Time before that.....	(38(-1	-2	-3	-2	-3	-4	(50(-1 -2 -3 -4 -5 -6

INTERVIEWER: ASK Q.27d (AND 27e, 27f CONSECUTIVELY, IF APPROPRIATE) FOR EACH SEXUAL ASSAULT OR ATTEMPTED SEXUAL ASSAULT STARTING WITH THE MOST RECENT INCIDENT. THE NUMBER OF INCIDENTS MUST BE THE SAME OR MORE THAN THE NUMBER GIVEN IN Q.27c.

F1. With which religious group do you identify? Would you describe yourself as Protestant, Catholic, Jewish, or what?

Protestant.....(51(____-1
 Catholic.....____-2
 Jewish.....____-3
 Other.....____-4
 None.....____-5
 Not sure / no answer /
 refused.....____-6

F2. How old are you? **IF HESITANT, READ LIST**

18 to 20.....(52(____-1
 21 to 24.....____-2
 25 to 29.....____-3
 30 to 34.....____-4
 35 to 39.....____-5
 40 to 49.....____-6
 50 to 64.....____-7
 65 and over.....____-8
 Refused.....____-9

F3. Could you estimate for me the total 1978 yearly income of your household before taxes? Was it over \$25,000, or \$25,000 or under? Would that be (READ APPROPRIATE LIST)

IF \$25,000 OR UNDER

\$7,500 or less.....(53(____-1
 \$7,501 to \$15,000.....____-2
 \$15,001 to \$25,000.....____-3

IF OVER \$25,000

\$25,001 to \$35,000.....____-4
 \$35,001 to \$50,000.....____-5
 \$50,001 or over.....____-6
 Not sure/no answer/
 refused.....____-7

F4. Do you consider yourself white, black, Spanish-American, or what?

White.....(54(____-1
 Black.....____-2
 Spanish-American.....____-3
 Oriental.....____-4
 American Indian.....____-5
 Refused.....____-6

Thank you very much for your cooperation!

INTERVIEWER: BY OBSERVATION

F5. Size of place:

Urban.....(55(____-1
 Suburban.....____-2
 Town.....____-3
 Rural.....____-4

F6. County:

Adair.....(56)(___-1
 Allen.....___-2
 Anderson.....___-3
 Ballard.....___-4
 Barren.....___-5
 Bath.....___-6
 Bell.....___-7
 Boone.....___-8
 Bourbon.....___-9
 Boyd.....___-0
 Boyle.....___-x
 Bracken.....___-y

Breathitt...(57)(___-1
 Breckinridge....___-2
 Bullitt.....___-3
 Butler.....___-4
 Caldwell.....___-5
 Calloway.....___-6
 Campbell.....___-7
 Carlisle.....___-8
 Carroll.....___-9
 Carter.....___-0
 Casey.....___-x
 Christian.....___-y

Clark.....(58)(___-1
 Clay.....___-2
 Clinton.....___-3
 Crittenden.....___-4
 Cumberland.....___-5
 Daviess.....___-6
 Edmohson.....___-7
 Elliott.....___-8
 Estill.....___-9
 Fayette.....___-0
 Fleming.....___-x
 Floyd.....___-y

Franklin....(59)(___-1
 Fulton.....___-2
 Gallatin.....___-3
 Garrard.....___-4
 Grant.....___-5
 Graves.....___-6
 Grayson.....___-7
 Green.....___-8
 Greenup.....___-9
 Hancock.....___-0
 Hardin.....___-x
 Harlan.....___-y

Harrison.....(60)(___-1
 Hart.....___-2
 Henderson.....___-3
 Henry.....___-4
 Hickman.....___-5
 Hopkins.....___-6
 Jackson.....___-7
 Jefferson.....___-8
 Jessamine.....___-9
 Johnson.....___-0
 Kenton.....___-x
 Knott.....___-y

Knox.....(61)(___-1
 Larue.....___-2
 Laurel.....___-3
 Lawrence.....___-4
 Lee.....___-5
 Leslie.....___-6
 Letcher.....___-7
 Lewis.....___-8
 Lincoln.....___-9
 Livingston.....___-0
 Logan.....___-x
 Lyon.....___-y

McCracken.....(62)(___-1
 McCreary.....___-2
 McLean.....___-3
 Madison.....___-4
 Magoffin.....___-5
 Marion.....___-6
 Marshall.....___-7
 Martin.....___-8
 Mason.....___-9
 Meade.....___-0
 Menifee.....___-x
 Mercer.....___-y

Metcalfe.....(63)(___-1
 Monroe.....___-2
 Montgomery.....___-3
 Morgan.....___-4
 Muhlenberg.....___-5
 Nelson.....___-6
 Nicholas.....___-7
 Ohio.....___-8
 Oldham.....___-9
 Owen.....___-0
 Owsley.....___-x
 Pendleton.....___-y

Perry.....(64)(___-1
 Pike.....___-2
 Powell.....___-3
 Pulaski.....___-4
 Robertson.....___-5
 Rockcastle....___-6
 Rowan.....___-7
 Russell.....___-8
 Scott.....___-9
 Shelby.....___-0
 Simpson.....___-x
 Spencer.....___-y

Taylor....(65)(___-1
 Todd.....___-2
 Trigg.....___-3
 Trimble.....___-4
 Union.....___-5
 Warren.....___-6
 Washington....___-7
 Wayne.....___-8
 Whitley.....___-9
 Wolfe.....___-0
 Woodford.....___-x

LETTER _____

FAMILY VIOLENCE IN KENTUCKY

-a-

CARD

792701

INTERVIEWER: USE ONE PINK SHEET FOR EACH LETTER (k THROUGH r) THAT OCCURRED IN PAST 12 MONTHS (Q.23) OR EVER ("YES" IN Q.24)

25a. Thinking back to the time/times you mentioned that he (ITEM IN Q.23 OR Q.24), did (this/ any of these) incident(s) require medical attention?

Yes.....(10(____-1 (ASK Q.25b AND Q.25c)

No.....-2
Not sure.....-3 (SKIP TO Q.25d)

25b. How many times did you go for medical treatment?

1.....(11(____-1
2.....-2
3-5.....-3
6-10.....-4
11-20.....-5
More than 20.....-6
Not sure.....-7

25c. What kind(s) of treatment did you receive? Did you see a doctor in his/her office, did you go to a hospital emergency room, or were you admitted to a hospital overnight?

MULTIPLE RECORD IF NECESSARY

Doctor in office.....(12(____-1
Hospital emergency room.....-2
Hospital overnight.....-3
Other (SPECIFY) _____

.....-4
Not sure.....-5

25d. Did you report (this/any of these) incident(s) to the police?

Yes.....(13(____-1 (ASK Q.25e)

No.....-2
Not sure.....-3 (SKIP TO Q.25i)

25e. How many times did you report the incident(s) to the police?

1.....(14(____-1
2.....-2
3-5.....-3
6-10.....-4
11-20.....-5
More than 20.....-6
Not sure.....-7

25f. How long did it take for the police to respond? **MULTIPLE RECORD**

Under 5 minutes.....(15(____-1
6-15 minutes.....-2
16-30 minutes.....-3
31-60 minutes.....-4
Over an hour.....-5
Didn't respond.....-6
Doesn't apply (vol.).....-7
Not sure.....-8

25g. What action (s) did the police take? **MULTIPLE RECORD**

Took information/filed report.....(16(____-1
Obtained warrant for arrest of husband/partner.....-2
Arrested husband/partner.....-3
Other (SPECIFY) _____

.....-4
None.....-5
Not sure.....-6

25h. How satisfied were you with the way the police treated you -- very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?

Very satisfied.....(17(____-1
Somewhat satisfied.....-2
Somewhat dissatisfied.....-3
Very dissatisfied.....-4
Mixed experiences.....-5 (FOR MULTIPLE INCIDENTS ONLY)
Not sure.....-6

ASK EVERYONE

25i. Did (this case/any of these cases) go to court?

Yes.....(18(____-1 (ASK Q.25 j, k, L)
 No.....-2
 Not sure.....-3 → (SKIP TO Q.25m)

25j. How many cases went to court?

1.....(19(____-1
 2.....-2
 3-5.....-3
 6-10.....-4
 11-20.....-5
 More than 20.....-6
 Not sure.....-7

25k. How was this case (were the cases) resolved?

 _____ (20(_____
 _____ (21(_____
 _____ (22(_____

25L. How satisfied were you with the way the case(s) was resolved -- very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?

Very satisfied.....(23(____-1
 Somewhat satisfied.....-2
 Somewhat dissatisfied....-3
 Very dissatisfied.....-4
 Mixed experiences.....-5 (FOR MULTIPLE INCIDENTS ONLY)
 Not sure.....-6

ASK EVERYONE

25m. Did you talk to a (READ EACH ITEM) about this incident (these incidents)? Anyone else?

MULTIPLE RECORD

Minister.....(24(____-1
 Friend.....-2
 Family member.....-3
 Social worker.....-4
 Marriage counselor.....-5
 Psychologist.....-6
 Other (SPECIFY) _____

.....-7

25n. Did you receive (READ EACH ITEM) for (this/these incidents)? Anything else? **RECORD BELOW**

	Q.25n.			Q.25o.		
	Yes	No	Not Sure	Would Have Liked	Would Not Have Liked	Not Sure
Shelter or emergency housing.....(25(____-1 ____-2 ____-3	(30(____-1	____-2	____-3			
Legal aid.....(26(____-1 ____-2 ____-3	(31(____-1	____-2	____-3			
Child care.....(27(____-1 ____-2 ____-3	(32(____-1	____-2	____-3			
Counseling.....(28(____-1 ____-2 ____-3	(33(____-1	____-2	____-3			
Other (SPECIFY) _____(29(____-1 ____-2 ____-3	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX					

FOR EACH "NO" OR "NOT SURE" IN Q.25n, ASK 25o

25o. Would you have liked to receive (READ ITEM)? **RECORD ABOVE**